Missing

Date

11 NOVEMBER 1907

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,255.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M. 1907.				
16th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9631
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7588	VICTORIA	6022
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6609		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7588	BRITANNIA	6585
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7588	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7588	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CHOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
RUBATTINO	4,340	E. Cucchi	15th Nov. 1907.
D. BALDINO	4,380	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec. "
P. RUBATTINO	4,380	E. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa* and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	....	17th Nov. 1907.
CAPRI	5,800	G. Boleto	17th Dec. "
LEVANZO	5,000	....	17th Jan. 1908.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 16, Bombay Road.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 11th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 14th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,170	Frid. 15th Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,856 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,353 tons, on or about 10th Nov. calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,969 tons, sailing on or about 12th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov.
AFRICA	4506	P. Badescich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4506	P. Badescich	1st Feb. "
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
† † FERDINAND	6046	C. Vatcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2801	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samson House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	598	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	462	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	799	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles running via Marseilles or Naples	653 44	*1135 ..	570 40	*990 ...	489 33	809 —

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
..	City of Karachi	...	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	25 Dec, 1906.
..	Trafford Hall	...	30 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

*	City of London	..	..	9 Dec.	..
	City of London	..	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	..
					15 April.

* Sails for Antwerp and London.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000,
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Otacfoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble."—So says Baron de Caters, winner of the classic race, the

CIRCUIT DES ARDENNES,

ON **DUNLOP** TYRES.

EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
J'atteste volontiers que les Pneus Dunlop m'ont donne la plus grande satisfaction lors de la Course du Circuit des Ardennes. Durant toute cette course je n'ai eu que deux crevaisons. C'est la premiere course ou j'ai eu si peu d'ennuis du fait des Pneus.	I willingly certify that the Dunlop tyres have given the greatest satisfaction in the Circuit des Ardennes race. During the whole race I had only two punctures. It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble.
(Sd.) Baron de Caters.	(Sd.) Baron de Caters.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET, GRATIS AND POST FREE.

DUNLOP TYRE Co., Ltd.,

49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC PIANOS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
EITHER CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

THE FINEST STOCK OF PIANOFORTES.
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

WE are one of the oldest FIRMS dealing in pianos. What we have sought to do and what we have accomplished, without doubt, is to search out the makes of instruments which are not only the highest artistic productions of their class, but which, by the merits of their construction, maintain their fine qualities in this variable and trying climate. This has been the work of close on half a century.

We have tested most of the highest makes of Pianos and when they have shown that they possess the qualities necessary beyond tone, touch and sympathetic power, we have offered them to the public often with improvements which our long experience has suggested. We have in fact been compelled, after exhaustive and long experiments, to drop our Agency for instruments which, whilst bearing good reputation in Europe, have failed to withstand the peculiar tests of the Indian climate.

In addition to representing the famous houses of

JULIUS BLUTHNER, SCHUDMAYER AND SOEHNE, RICHARD LIPP AND SOHN, we have added that of

GROTRIAN, STEINWEG, NACHF

Whose Pianos may now be inspected at our Piano Saloon.

We offer a breadth of selection amongst the Word's Best instruments which not only have their own peculiar beauties of tone and power, but which can be relied on to withstand the test of the climate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per Dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY — Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£300,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Honolulu.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY, granted by me to Mr. NOWROSJEE ADERJEE TATA and Mr. JAMSHEDJEE SHERIARJEE KAPADIA, of date the 1st June, 1907, to ACT for me in Bombay during my absence in England, has been cancelled on my return to Bombay on the 8th November, 1907.

KAWASJEE DADABHOY DUBASH.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at reduced rates for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return tickets at reduced fares will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any station, distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GTD. STATE RY. CO., LTD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1908.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager upto 5 P.M. on the 4th December, 1907, for the SUPPLY of the following consumable stores :—

Castor oil, Kerosene oils—bulk and in Tins.
Lubricating oils for Cylinder and axle,
Linseed oils, Turpentine, Cotton waste &c.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the Undersigned or the Bombay Agent, N. G. S. R., 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store Keeper.
SECUNDERABAD, DATED 2ND NOVEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the Undersigned HAJI ISMAIL GUL MAHOMED, have admitted from THIS DAY my SON MR. ABDUL CADAR HAJI ISMAIL GUL MAHOMED, as a PARTNER, in all my businesses now carried on or which may be hereafter carried on, whether solely on my account or in partnership with others and whether carried on in my name or in any other name or names and that from this day I and my said son Abdul Cadar Haji Ismail shall carry on all my above-mentioned businesses in the firm and style of HAJI ISMAIL GUL MAHOMED AND SON, and he, my said son and partner, shall have power henceforth to sign my name as well as the name or names in which I may be carrying on or may hereafter carry on my businesses aforesaid.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1907.

હાજી ઈસ્માઈલ ગુલ મહમદ,
i. e. HAJI ISMAIL GUL MAHOMED.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, INDIA.

PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEAD of the Chemical Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India. Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem, according to qualifications. Full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should be made so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 21st December, 1907.

N. A. F. MOOS, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY, INDIA

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTIUTE
BOMBAY, INDIA.

PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PRINCIPAL of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India. Engagement for five years. Salary Rupees 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 62-8-0 to Rs. 1,250 per mensem. Full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should be made so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 21st December, 1907.

N. A. F. MOOS, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY, INDIA.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 600,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the North-Western Railway, delivery to begin by 1st June 1908, and to be completed by 1st November 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian :— Do.
Queensland :— Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F., ex Ship's slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F., ex Ship's slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on THURSDAY the 16th January, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink, "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the Tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE LETTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A SELECTION FROM HER MAJESTY'S CORRESPONDENCE, 1837—1861.

Published by Authority of His Majesty the King.
Edited by Arthury Christopher Benson and Viscount Esher, G.C.V.O.
With numerous Photogravures, Medium, 8vo., Three Volumes.

RS. 55-2.

The period covered by these volumes is a memorable one in the history both of Europe and England, and includes—The Queen's Marriage—The Adoption of Free Trade—The Repeal Agitation—Chartism—The Revolutionary Movement '48—The Crimean War—The Indian Mutiny, etc.

This work is unique in more than one respect. On no occasion hitherto has the personal and official correspondence of a sovereign been officially laid before the public and the fact that this can be done, practically without reserve, constitutes one among many testimonies to the greatness of Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty came to the throne when little more than a child, and had not merely to maintain, but to make her position as a sovereign, both among her own subjects, and among other civilised nations.

With what eminent success she accomplished this task is known to all the world, but how it was accomplished, and what difficulties had to be overcome, will be learned fully for the first time from these volumes. That the throne of Great Britain remained firm when other thrones tottered or fell and that it still remains firmly established in the devotion and respect of the whole British race is, in great measure, due to Queen Victoria.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to allow the publication of this correspondence which can hardly fail to enhance the love and honour universally felt for the late Queen, and to constitute the best and most lasting memorial of her, because it can be possessed by all her subjects in their homes.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MR. MURRAY.

X'MAS, 1907.
GREEN'S BILLIARD ROOM
X'MAS HAMPERS'
BILLIARD COMPETITION.
OPEN TO ALL GREEN'S CUSTOMERS.

Entry Rs. 2, to be given to Orphanage Fund.
5 Prizes 5 Hampers
1st Prize containing—
1 Turkey (fattened and stuffed ready to cook)
2 Bottles Champagne.
1 Bottle Port.
1 „ Claret.
1 „ White Claret.
1 „ Whisky.
1 Surprise Toy parcel for children.
1 Box Crackers.
The 4 other Hampers in proportion.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 14TH NOVEMBER.
TO COMMENCE 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S. PROVISION 25 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates. A visit means a lot of saving. Our Prices defy Competition. SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES Expressly ordered for this Season and a beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkbats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO SKATING RINK,
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY, FROM 9TH NOVEMBER.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.
By a Special Request a FOURTH EXHIBITION, EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	...	...	Rs. 2 0
First Class Chairs	...	...	„ 1 0
Second „	...	...	„ 0 8
Benches	...	...	„ 0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.
OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

FRAMJI COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
Under the direction of MR. ALEC. MIDDLETON.
COMMENCING! COMMENCING!!
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 12TH,
FASCINATING WONDROUS LONDON.
FASCINATING WONDROUS LONDON.
The most Sensational LIVING PICTURE ever made in the World Showing.
LONDON IN ALL ITS MAJESTY,
LONDON IN ALL ITS POVERTY,
LONDON IN ALL ITS GLORY.
LONDON IN ALL ITS PHASES.

That no detail may be lacking, no phase of life overlooked, our Pictures have been selected by our Artists with intimate knowledge of the subjects allotted to them. Many of the places are household words in the literature of to-day; all have loyally borne in mind the particular purpose of our Task. That purpose is to present for the first time to the English speaking public a complete and comprehensive survey of myriad human atoms which make up this ever-changing Kaleidoscope, the mightiest capital the world has ever seen, Living London in the reign of King Edward the Seventh, the London of Dickens, of Thackeray, of Gladstone, of John Bright and of Chamberlain.

MIGHTY LIVING LONDON!

Two hundred and eighty different views depicting sights along a route over the most important thoroughfares of London.

SPECIAL NOTE.

In addition to Living London other new and interesting Pictures will be shown each Evening.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
Commencing 9-30. Carriages 11-30.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), the following :—

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Nemchand Tarachand—
1 pearl nose-ring studded with diamond, about 90 chows.
1 pearl bead, about 65 chows.
1 pearl bead, about 25 chows.
1 pearl necklace, about 45 chows.
1 packet, 8 pearls, about 45 chows.

On account of the concerned—
15 pearls, about 40 chows.
4 pearls, about 65 chows.
8 packets, each 3 pearls.
1 pearl neckchain, 200 chows.

On account of the concerned—
12 ground glass globe arc lamps.
25 garden lamps.
6 English fire and thief-resisting iron safes fitted with Chubb's locks.
A large lot of glazed furniture titles.
20 cases grape juice cordial.
Balance of the lot of plateware, jewellery and fancy goods, consisting of albums, dressing cases, brushes, purses, cardcases, gilt necklaces, brooches, earthen dinner services, jugs, basins, cups, saucers, butter dishes, comforts, tin saucepans, teapots, basins, spoons, knives and forks, photo frames, hammers, screw drivers, wrenches, case openers, planes, pincers, chisels, etc.

AT 3-30 P. M.

20 bales khaki drill.
4 do. do. No. 9300.
8 do. do. No. 289.
3 do. do. No. P. M. B. 2.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

1 grey waler pony, height 14-1, aged 8-9 years.
1 lady's buggy on cabriolet built, by Stafford of Calcutta.
1 Fulker make English vis-a-vis, with wooden Rubber Tyre Wheels.
Can be seen by appointment.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

LATEST SUCCESS.
THE NEW REGISTERED INDEX GUIDE
CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

THIS THERMOMETER has been designed to facilitate the reading of the fever temperature recorded. Index Guides consist of two black triangular marks engraved on the thermometers. By keeping both marks in full view the mercury index will at once be seen passing between the two guides. Thus the great difficulty hitherto experienced in reading the temperature of fever has been overcome.

ORDINARY :	1/2	1	and	2min.
	Rs. 3	2-12	„	2-8
MAGNIFYING :	4	3-8	„	3

AGENTS :
F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-6 Meadows Street, Bombay.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS
FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms. Bedrooms. Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPECTED SOON.

KIPLING'S LATEST
THE BRUSHWOOD BOY.
By Rudyard Kipling. With coloured Illustrations.
Rs. 4-8.

POCKET EDITION.
RUDYARD KIPLING'S PROSE WORKS.
Fcap. 8vo., thin paper, in scarlet, limp leather, with gilt edges and special cover, design by A. A. Turbayne.
Rs. 4-6 per volume.
In Fortnightly volumes from September 10,

NOW READY—
Plain Tales from the Hills.

LIFE'S HANDICAP.
MANY INVENTIONS.
THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th and WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1907, at 1 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of India-rubber scrap, bolts and nuts, rivets, drums, lags, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, girders, leather scrap, wheels and axles, and tyres, hand crane, survey and medical instruments, zinc scrap, cast and wrought iron and steel, scrap of sorts, wood, locks, earthenware pans, old files, iron tubes, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—Several pieces of old carved blackwood furniture, suitable for house presents, such as chiffoniers, lady's writing table, teapoys, carved chairs, flower-stand, funiture, such as drawingroom suits of sofas and chairs in 7 pieces, cottage piano by August Dassel, almyrahs, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, iron bedstead, chest of drawers, cottage piano by Rose & Co., revolving top office table, with cupboard, 5 and 8 light brass table candle-brass, carved lady's writing table, 78 drums, each 5 Imperial gallons soluble sanitary fluid.

On account of the Underwriters—6 bags of sea water damaged carraway seed.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General at 3-30 p. m., the following :—

The effects of Jeru Paramani—Bundle of clothes, etc.
The effects of Amenudin Dalal Munfrakhan—Wearing apparel, etc.
The effects of the late Mr. C. B. Burrows.—Books such as Story of South Africa, Representative Men of the Punjab and Bombay Presidency, Glimpses of the Nilgiris, Dominions, letter scale, writing materials, etc.

By order of the Post Master General—Uncleared articles from the Bombay Dead Letter Office, consisting of—Metal watches, defaced and other stamps, ibooks, medicines, wearing apparel, sample cuttings of cloth, &c., &c.

AT 3-30 P.M.

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 Manilla Terrier dog, 12 months old, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR-CARS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the following :—

Two second-hand motor-cars by A. Clement & Co., of Paris, each car four-seated, Tonneau shape of 6 H. P. single cylinder engine, water cooled by centrifugal pump, extra large Radiator petrol and water tanks of enough capacity, economical carburretor of jet type, high tension ignition, with coil and accumulators, two speeds forward, and one speed reverse, two efficient brakes, one pedal and other hand brake on hind wheels, Continental pneumatic tyres, on wooden artillery wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE ROUND JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Waheb bin Ebrahim bin Jamal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 14th November, at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

2 parcels of valuable white round Jeewan pearls, weighing 448 ct.—2 1/2an.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and pearls cleared within two days after the sale.

The pearls will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 41, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, such as set of dining table, dining chairs, mirror sideboard and dinner waggon, marble topped tables and teapoys, drawing-room suite of sofas, and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, large size ice-chest, handsome electroplate large size centre piece by Reed and Barton, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., Milliner's fireproof safe on stand, Persian carpets, windproof lamps, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome rubber-tyred victoria (convertible into self-driving), handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness, etc., the property of Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Jennings, I. M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Gindia, No. 9

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.
RELIABILITY TRIALS.
THE GREAT MOTOR EVENT OF THE YEAR.

COMPETITION
FOR TOURING CARS,
OVER A DISTANCE OF
600 MILES,
With a Special
HILL CLIMBING TEST,
TO BE HELD ON
DECEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1907.
FROM
BOMBAY TO POONA,
POONA TO KOLHAPUR,
KOLHAPUR TO MAHABLESHWAR,
MAHABLESHWAR TO BOMBAY.

FIVE CHALLENGE CUPS
OFFERED FOR

Class No. 1—Cars selling below Rs. 3,500, Entrance Fee Rs. 60.
Class No. 2—Cars selling below Rs. 5,000. Entrance Fee Rs. 80.
Class No. 3—Cars selling below Rs. 7,000, Entrance Fee Rs. 100.
Class No. 4—Cars selling below Rs. 8,500, Entrance Fee Rs. 120.
Class No. 5—Cars selling above Rs. 8,500, Entrance Fee Rs. 150.

INTENDING COMPETITORS ARE INVITED TO SEND THEIR ENTRIES EARLY.

For Programme of RULES, CONDITIONS of COMPETITION, MAP of ROUTE, etc., etc., Apply to—

N. M. MARSHALL,
JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
GREEN'S MANSIONS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, damaged by Fir and Water.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Kaikhusroo Dosbabhoy's Godown, Bellasis Road, Byculla, near Post Office, on account of the Underwriters.

A large quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water, known as Savri or Sambur.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Pressing and Ginning Factory, known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., at Mukhed in the Teritory of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Rahim Vali Mohomed, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Pestonji Jehangir Hormasjee, and in exercise of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under a mortgage, dated the 1st day of May, 1907, the following properties:—

PARTICULARS:

All the shares, right, title and interest not less than 15 annas in the rupee of the mortgagor, Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji.

Firstly.—In all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Mukhed in the Nizam's Territory, with the Cotton Ginning Factory and Press engine-house, messuages or cottages and buildings standing thereon, and the well excavated in the plot forming a portion of survey No. 66 of the side of Deghur Road, admeasuring two gunthas and five Kathis, and bounded as follows :—On the east and on the south by the Deghur Road, and on the west and north by the portion of the Survey No. 66.

Secondly.—In all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mukhed, in the Nizam's Territory, bearing Survey No. 47, admeasuring 13 acres and 37 gunthas, the Akar whereof is rupees twelve and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the field of Ramchandra Luxuman, on the west by the village of Akar, on the north by the Deghur Road, and on the south by the property known as thirdly hereinbelow described being field No. 48 and

Thirdly.—In all that piece or parcel of land bearing Survey No. 48, admeasuring 19 acres and 25 gunthas, the Akar whereof is rupees thirteen and annas eleven, and which is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east partly by the Umdari Village and partly by the field of Luxumon Kashinath, on the west by the village of Deghur, on the north by the secondly above described, field No. 47, and on the south by the field of Tukia Gondlay.

Together with the buildings and machinery standing thereon, all which premises being known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., and situate at Mukhed in the Territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Guardians appointed by the High Court (*Re* Jayantilal Minor), Messrs. BENETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Hackney's Road, Matabar Hill, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frame on stand, a first rate Mahogany three-quarter size slate billiard table, with balls, cues, lamps, marking board and ivory balls complete, one large size Edison's home phonograph with records, one medium size fireproof iron safe on stand by Chubb & Son, large drawingroom cabinets, valuable large Brussel's carpet, a large musical box playing Hindustani tunes, large Gladstone bag with fittings, three, two and one light hanging gas chandeliers, electric fans, handsome door and window curtains, a large collection of picture and water colours, garden etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. Choonilal Nagindass Shroff.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE AND NAVAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging, boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, &c., &c.

The stores will be on view two days before the sale.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within ten days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of State.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS Schemd III, Kumbharwadi, at the corner of Falkland Road, Northbrooke, and at 2nd Pathan St.

Under instruction, from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December next, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the right of occupancy of the following plots for the term of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Approximate Area.	Plot No.	Approximate Area.
1	2,007 sq. yd.	9	893 sq. yd.
2—2 A	1,206 „	10	1,426 „
3	718 „		

All the above plots are on the corner of two roads and are very valuable as building sites.

People wishing to build theatres will have good opportunity, as theatres will be permitted on some of these plots.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Best Prices should be named to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9263 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board, Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1333, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Cey. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As 2 and Re 1 and higher for very old issues, if available.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

CLERK WANTED, for Local Mill Office, must have thorough knowledge of Accounts and usual Officework. Commencing salary, Rs. 40. Apply to BOX No. 350, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. P.O. Bombay Re. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" or also, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4-4 respectively. Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Din

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."
Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,300.**

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.
BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.
For full particulars apply to—
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED.
PROFITS:
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to
CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited on any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

ARE YOU READY
For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,
Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra.
CAUTION.—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medical Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.
ADDRESS:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, PUMA MUSHID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 8.] [BOMBAY, *November* 9.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	82		1/4
do.	Rentes ...	94 3/4		unchgd
do.	Sterling Loan ...	93 3/8		3/8
do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 7/8		unchgd
Bar	Silver in London ...	°7 3/16		1/4
Do.	do. 2 months' bence	27 9/16		3/16
Do.	in New York ... Exchange on London at Paris ...	5²⁸ 1/2 25·24½	3	7/8
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20 57½	1 1/2	
Do.	do. do. New York. Discount Bank of England Rate.	4·85½ 7 since yesterday		3/4
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 7/8		unchgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6 1/4	1/8	
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7 1/4	1/4	
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7 1/4	1/4	
Interest	Day-to-day Loans ...	4 7/8	1/8	
Do.	7-day Market Loans	5 1/8	1/8	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England £500,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay	...	£	50,000
Silver to Hongkong	...	£	61,000
Silver to shanghai	...	£	55,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—	
Spots	...Moderate business.
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Easier.
Total Sales...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	15,000
Mid-Americans	5·91—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/10 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5 58 —07	5 58 —07	5 59 —07	5 59 —08	5 59 —08
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	
5 60 —05	5 60 —03	5 60 —05	5 59 —05	

New York—	
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	71,000 bales,
Do. do. last year...	68,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 "
Do. to Continent... ...	15,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·60 — 10	Declined owing to new England mills curtailment and to bulls unloading.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·42—21	
Do. do. March 10·14 — 11	
New Orleans :—	
Spot Cotton.—10¾ unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·21 — 02	
Do. do. Jan. 10·19 — 10	
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.	

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	389,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	76,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	103,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	785,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	413,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers,
Months—Nov.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—d. Nominal,
Fair Coconada C.I.F.—4 5/32d Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers,
Months—Nov.-Dec.

GINNER'S REPORT, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 8.
The United States census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop upto the 1st Instant as 6,168,000 commercial Bales.

WHEAT.
White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—40 1/4 Nov.-Dec.—London—Done—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 3/4 Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.
Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.
Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 3s. 11d. Sellers.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers ...	...	£77
Yellow Metal ...	...	£7

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C I F Bombay. .....
Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 9 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 2 C. I. F. India	£ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£ 5 17 6

Freight—
Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal,
ARRIVALS :—
"Godaby."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
68 Bars Silver ...	Rs. 1,42,763	London	Egypt	Yokohama Bank
71 Bars Silver ...	1,42,290	do	do	National Bank
92 Bars Silver ..	1,97,554	do	do	Comptoir National
3 Bundles Rs....	3,500	Lingay	Madura	B H Abdola
2 Boxes Sovs ...	3,000	}	Aden	Bohemia	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins ...	27,877	}		

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 23/32
F. G. ,, ... d. 5 11/16
Good ,, ... d. 5 11/32

WHEAT.
Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—40 1/4—Nov.-Dec—London—Value.

SEEDS.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 47 3/4 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 11d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.
SATURDAY EVENING,] [9TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.
Exchange :—
The opening rate was for T.T. 1s. 3-13-16d., Demand 1s. 3-15-16d. and three months' credit 1s. 4-5 16d. weak. No business was put through, except a small amount for Demand. The drop in silver has brought down Far Eastern rates.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 13/16 1. to 27-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 11/32 to 5 16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	171 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	150 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	202 3/4

Government Paper :—
The opening rates were Rs. Cash 95-13 and Settlement Rs. 95-11, which abated by four annas both way influenced by the weakness of the Calcutta market with a small amount of business placed for account Calcutta rates are reported at Cash Rs. 95-12 and forward Rs. 95-9.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-9
1st Settlement	,, 95-7

Bullion :—
The local market is unsettled as a result of the decline in London and American rates, the opening rate having been Rs. 68-11 for November ex duty, which declined to Rs. 68-1, and rallied at the close to Rs. 68-6 steady with a fair amount of business passing. The following are the last quotations :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	...	24 0 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	...	...	23 15 6
Bombay Bar Gold ...	...	...	23 15 0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	15 2 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	15 1 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	63 4 0
Ditto 1st Settlement		...	63 6 0
Ditto 2nd ,,		...	63 6 0

COTTON.
Market Report :
The Ginners' Report up to 1st November shows 6,168,000 bales ginned to that date as compared with 6,892,000 bales up to same date last year. Cotton statistics are of little use at present when outside influences play a far more important part in the progress of the market.
The local market opened easier, and during the day has further declined under the influence of selling by export houses. A fair business is reported, the bazaar being the chief buyers. Prices close weak as under.
Spot cotton is more or less neglected, and only a small business has been done.
QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	..	272	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...		263	,,
Fine ,, Nagpur Kamptee ...		238/34	January 08.
,, ,, Damangaum Pulgaum ...		226/27	
,, ,, Khangaum-Akola		219	
,, ,, Amraoti ...		213	
,, ,, Muttia ...		205	
F. 4 M. G. Khandesh ...		199½	
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...		206/7	
,, Bengals ...		199/200	
F. G. H. G. ,, ...		187	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	...	19,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D	D.-J.	J. F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5 53 —05	5 53 —05	5 53 —05	5 55 —04	5 55 —04
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5 55 —05	5 53 —04	5 58 —04	5 55 —04	

MISCELLANEOUS.
Linseed :—
The market is easier and there is very little enquiry. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 2	0 R. T.
December	... ,,	8 10	0 R. T.
May... ...	... ,,	8 12	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady as under :—

Brown Cawnpore Rs.	9 10 0 to Rs. 9 11 0
Yellow Gujerat ,,	10 9 0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is easier with more business doing and we quote :

Sold White 85 p.c....	Rs.	61 0 0
,, ,, 75 p.c. ... ,,		60 0 0
Black Kutnl... ... ,,		52 0 0

Poppyseed :—
Market from at Rs. 12 6 0
Castorseed :— Rs 39 8 0
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Firm.
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Easier. Rs. 46 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
Wheat :—
White Delhi, Rs. 6 0 0
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—			
Bombay	...	...	1,387 1/2
India	...	...	61 1/2
Indian Specie Bank, Ld...	...		48
Mills :—			
Century	...	...	1850
David	...	...	370
Empress	...	...	393
Howard and Bullough ...		...	560
Kohinoor	...	...	695
Maneckji Petit		...	3040
Standard... ...	...	...	1,105
Textile	...	...	1,150
Presses :—			
New Mofussil		...	615 C.D.
Miscellaneous ...			330 C.D.
Alcock Ashdown and Co....			130
Badham Pile and Co. ...			990
Central India Mills S & W Coy. Ld.			450/460
Colaba Land and Mill ...			135
Marcks and Co			42 1/3
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			610
Treacher and Co			
Railways :—			
Ahmedabad Dholka ...			Dar
Ahmedabad-Prantej ...			525
Amritsar-Patti			104
Tapti-Valley			447 1/2

RECEIPTS.
The following are the receipts of cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	3,183	bales.
Wheat	5,571	qrs.
Linseed	2,04	,,
Rapeseed	609	,,
Gingellyseed	15,992	,,
Poppyseed	18	,,
Groundnuts	209	,,
Castorseed	2,774	,,
Rice	971	,,
Myrabollams	2,509	,,
Cottonseed	5,032	,,
Mowrasseed	2,854	,,
Gram	702	,,
Joowar	1,166	,,
Maize	125	,,

LONDON MARKETS.
LONDON, *November* 9.] [BOMBAY, *November* 10.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	94 3/4		un chgd
2	do. Rentes	93 1/2	1/8	
2½	do. Sterling Loan ...	note	quo	ted
2½	do. Govt Securities...	26 15/16		1/4
* Bar	Silver in London	27 5/16		1/4
Do.	do. 2 months' bence	58 1/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris		25·25	1/2	
Do.	do. do. Berlin	20·58 1/2	·01	
Do.	do. do. New York	4·25 3/4	1/2	
Discount Bank of England Rate		7	since	7 Nov.
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	6 7/8		
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	6 1/4		
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/4		
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/4		
Interest	Day-to-day Loans	4 3/4		1/8
Do.	7-day Market Loans ...	5 1/8		

* Closing tone of Silver quiet.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £200,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d.

COTTON.
Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 ,,
Imports	19,000 ,,
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	10 1/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5 51 —07	5 54 —07	5 51 —07	5 52 —07	5 52 —07
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
5 53 —07	5 53 —07	5 53 —07	5 52 —	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	53,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	69,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	58,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	32,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·60 —unchd.	

Future Delivery Prices—

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·45+03	Declined early owing to week cables, and advanced later in consequence of bullish visible supply figures.
Futures—Month of March, 10·14 unchd	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 —unchgd	
Futures—Month of Dec 1·27 +06	
Do do Jan. 10·23 +03	
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady	
Cotton Stock in London ...	24,000 bales.
,, Total *Visible Supply* ...	30,30,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, East Indian ...	170 0 0 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...	3,210.000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	50,000 bales
,,	Sold on Speculation	3 000 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	1 000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	77,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	5,000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	108,000 ,,
,,	Stock	587 000 ,,
Surat's	Week's Sales	700 ,,
,,	Sold on Speculation	...
,,	Sold for Exportation	...
,,	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	600 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	...
,,	Stocks	23 000 ,,
Afloat	Americans	270,000 ,,
,,	Indian	6,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS
Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 23/32
F. G. ,, ... d. 5 11/16
Good ,, ... d. 5 11/32

WHEAT.
Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—40 1/4—Nov.-Dec—London—Value.

SEEDS.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 47 3/4 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 11d. Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.
Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	...	... 1,130
Bangalore Bank...	...	...	... 120
Commercial Bank	...	...	... 17
Do.	6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk...			... 70
Do.	do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.		...	100
Do.	do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do.	6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	... ...	...	515
Do.	6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)...			133
Coral	(31st Dec)...		135
Jamalamadugu Press	... ...	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	...	2,800
Madura	... ...	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...			nom. 200
Tinnevelly	... ...	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	... ...	...	550
Do.	7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Tirupur Press	... ...	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.		Nom.
Burmah Oil Coy.	... ...	... 67s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)		102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		...Sellers
Dharwar and Kittur (1913)		1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)		1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.		...cum interest £ 100
Do 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	...17s. 6d.
Indian Aluminium	... ...	... 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...		... 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		... 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ...	...	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	... 95
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed		... £108
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed		... £101
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...		...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures	...	... £99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)		...12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.) ...	...	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
Mysore Chromicum ...	...	... 90
New Mysore Manganese ...	...	...3½s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.) ...	...	... 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...		100
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent.		buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	...	11½
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)		84
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750		... £101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...		... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	... ...	... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		110
South Indian Railway Debentures ...		... £120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...		... £101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid)		... 40
Shell Transport and Trading Company		... 48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		... £ 9½
Shimoga Manganese ...		... 75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ...	... ...	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920	...	... 97½
United Coffee Growers ...	...	... 50
Vizianagram Mining ...	...	... 15s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.
Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 15s. paid	...	...	20s.
Balaghat, fully paid ...	...	...	8s. 3d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid		...	16s. 9d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	...	...	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)		...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	...	...	17s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, fully paid	...	...	10s.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid)	...	...	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	...	...	9s.
Goldfields of Mysore	...	...	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid)		... (sellers)	1s. 9d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid		...	28s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...	...	40s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)		...	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	...	...	6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...		...	£5-5 0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ...	...	...	1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	...	...	3d.
Mysore Wynaad (15s. paid)	...	...	3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	...	...	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid ...	...	...	22s. 6d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	...	...	5s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	...	...	10s.
Road Block, fully paid ...	...	...	1s.
Sangli (New), 18s. paid ...	...	...	3d.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid	...	...	5s. 6d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

OLIVER—November 2, at the Grove Western Hotel, Bombay, Edward Cyril Rasule, the beloved son of E. W. Oliver, I. C. V. D., aged one year and nine months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STOKES—November 3, at 21, Ballygunge, a son.
KEALY—October 29, at Ajmer, the wife of E Herbert Kealy, I. C. S., of a son.
MARSH—November 4, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain F. G. Marsh, 9th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FULLER HARLEY—October 31, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. F. W. Heycock, M. A. Harold Walter second son of the late W. J. Fuller, Esq., of Benson, Oxfordshire to Florence Dora, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. P. Harley F. R. A. S., Norbury, London, S. W.
WHITE—BELL—October 28, at St. Luke's Church, Mandla, C. P., by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nagpur, assisted by the Revd. J. Pryer. William Purcell White, of Sangor, C. P., to Ada, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Robinson Bell, of Stockton-on-Tees.

DEATHS.

FORD—November 3, at Quetta, William Henry Ford late of Blaikol). aged 67.
McFARLAND—October 26, at Allahabad, Leah, McFarland, the dearly beloved wife of J. McFarland Superintendent Currency Office.
ROTHSCHILD—October 29, at Calcutta of enteric, Leopold Rothschild, of Messrs. Orenstein and Koppel, aged 29 years.

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It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use,
Re. 1 per bottle.

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You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
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Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 43m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 2-59m, 2-55s. Low water, 8-56m., 8-41s.
Bombay High Court re-opens
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 39 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 12th, First Quarter, 10h. 44·4m. p. m.; Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34·3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th, Last Quarter, 9h. 51·0m. a. m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 12.—Goculdas Cullianji Cotton Press Company, 7 Dalal Street, 3 p.m Sun rises 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 8-58m.; 4-4a. Low water, 10 39

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain,

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1907.

THE SCOTLAND OF TO-DAY.

A very interesting "gallmaufry of gossip," as the *Athenæum* calls it, has just been produced by Messrs. Henderson and Watt and published by Messrs Methuen. Under the convenient title of "Scotland of To-day" the authors are able to collect under the same cover a pleasant literary guide-book to the different regions of Scotland, and a series of thoughtful chapters on the chief phases of Scottish national life. Thus, after a preliminary essay on the "Evolution of the Scot", we are treated to a varied banquet and given something agreeable to digest on the Kirk, Education, Law and the Lawyers, Architecture, ancient and modern, Painting, Music, Sports and Pastimes, Scots' Food and Drink, Scots' Humour, and the Scot Abroad. The result is a compendium of useful information such as intelligent visitors to the "land o'cakes" will like to obtain before beginning the tours with which the guide-book portion of the volume deals, and such as the true Scot himself will be glad to possess in convenient form. Besides, there are a number of good stories to be laughed at and not a few photogravures and coloured plates. Therefore, if the spelling is rather weak and the punctuation irritating, we must not complain. With regard to the Evolution of the Scot the authors have much to say in view of the recent controversies about ethnology. Not many years ago the Lowlander used to be regarded as a sort of barbarous Englishman, but owing to the work of anthropologists and philologists it is now pretty certain that in no part of the Lowlands is the Teutonic element the prevailing one. Whether the Picts were Celts or aborigines is still undecided, but there is no doubt that while the Anglo-Saxon kings were ruling in South Britain the fusion of Celts of Strathclyde, Dalriadic Scots of Argyll (who originally came from Ireland and were Celts) and Goidelic Celts of the southern Highlands was taking place, and the modern Scottish Lowlander was the outcome of this fusion with a certain, though small, Norse admixture, and a larger, though still comparatively small, Anglian admixture. Language is no bar to this theory, for if English was adopted as the Court and literary language of the south before the tenth century, it does not follow that the bulk of the people were of English race any more than it would be maintained that the Highlanders or the Irish who now speak English are of Anglian stock. Besides, we know from the poet Dunbar that the language of the south-west Lowlands was Gaelic as late as the 15th century. If then the Northumbrian Angle admixture in the average Lowlander is not great, the persistence of special temperament and features in the Scot only just north of the Border is no longer so difficult to explain. And few observers fail to notice the difference directly they cross the line. Again, the enterprize and success of the Scot in all parts of the world is more natural if he be accepted as a very mixed product: it is one of the axioms of history that mixed races succeed where purer stocks stagnate.

In the chapter on the Kirk the growth of German Rationalism within the Presbyterian fold is traced, and this must be one of the reasons why the Kirk is less rigid than of yore. It is not so long ago that walking, cooking and shaving on the Sabbath were prohibited, and even lately we have known servant girls who objected to turning a mattress on a Sunday. But, whatever the shortcomings of the Kirk in the day of its supremacy, it promoted morality and fostered education. Under its auspices parish schools were established in every village three hundred years ago, generations before such a thing was thought possible in England. In doing this the Kirk was simply perpetuating the traditions of the Middle Ages, for the superiority of Scottish education over English dates back eight hundred years. The peculiarities of Scottish Law would have afforded a good theme for Sir Walter Scott. But, though in origin dissimilar, Scots and English law have been steadily assimilating. Scots law is largely based upon Roman Law and therefore has many points of resemblance to French Law, particularly in procedure. Thus, less is made of juries than in England; there are Public Prosecutors or Procurators-Fiscal attached to the Criminal Courts, and a man who is charged with a criminal offence is first privately questioned before the Sheriff (who, of course, bears no analogy to the English Sheriff). There are no public preliminary proceedings to a great criminal trial, as in England, with the result that far greater interest attaches to the trial itself. As instances we have the astounding case of Madelein Smith in 1857 and the more recent trial of Monson of Ardlamont, which illustrates the peculiar Scottish verdict of "not proven." The judicial giants of other days with their almost incredible wine-bibbing propensities, and whose portraits adorn the walls of the Advocates' walk in the old Scottish Parliament House, have given scope to more gossipy tales than any other class of Scots worthies. Lord Young, who died the other day, was almost the last of the old school and his judicial witticisms are a matter of common knowledge. In fact, *pace* Sydney Smith and Charles Lamb, Scotland is so far from being devoid of wit and humour that the possession of a choice, if not over-subtle, power of wit and repartee could be proved by the utterances of the Edinburgh bench alone. After all, English mirth, as our authors remark, is rather waggish than witty, and Frenchmen have denied the existence of English humour as vehemently as the Southron has refused credence to such a plant in Caledonian soil. "You would expect a nation of beer drinkers to be waggish, while those who consume whisky have sayings of more point, energy and concentration!" Many of the best stories we know concern Scots ministers, for the very incongruity of jests from the pulpit form the essence of humour. A wealth of anecdote centres round Scots drink, of which this is not the worst. "A famous Edinburgh Advocate was seen coming away from dinner at a very early hour, though he looked as if he had tarried at the wine cup. "You've risen early", said a friend. "Aye, but we sat down yesterday," was the unexpected reply. Again, a counsel defending his client could think of no plea but that of intoxication. The judge treated it as an aggravation of the offence and addressed the jury with great indignation "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "if the prisoner could do such a thing when he was drunk, what would he have not done when he was sober." Many excellent stories, not included in the present volume, can be found in Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," over which the last generation pored and laughed.

In the chapter on Scots Food we are sorry to be reminded that porridge is dying out in the homes of the lower classes, but *en revanche* the English have taken it up just as they owe to Scotland their whisky and the Stuarts. If on the other hand the Southron retorts by vilifying the "haggis" which has undergone a national revival at Burns clubs and St. Andrew's dinners they are like to be hoist with their own petard, as the dish is quite possibly of English origin, and at least was held in high reputation south of the Tweed several centuries ago. Whisky, so much glorified by Burns, whose "world of Scotch drink" Matthew Arnold laid such emphasis on in his famous criticism of the poet, is not an old-time liquor. It may "have had a long dim life in the Highlands," but it was not in common use throughout the country until the beginning of the eighteenth century, and as late as 1820 half the spirits drunk were supplied by smugglers. Before whisky, ale was the common Scots tipple. We are glad to find testimony to the decrease of drunkenness among the upper classes, but the lack of restraint in the slums of Edinburgh and Glasgow—the women being far greater offenders than in England—is still lamentable. We must perforce omit all mention of Scots art, music, literature, and architecture, except to remark for the benefit of the stranger that baronial Gothic is better represented than ecclesiastical Gothic, for there was far more vandalism in the Presbyterian Kirk than in Reformation England. Scottish sports and pastimes might well claim an article by themselves: golf ranks first in the world's esteem, but bowls and curling arouse more enthusiasm in the Caledonian breast. The Scot took his curling to Canada, where, owing to the severer winter, it is better played to-day than elsewhere. But we have not dealt with a tithe of the subjects of interest with which this fascinating volume teems.

KING LEOPOLD AND THE CONGO.

IT is admitted even in Belgium that the administration of the Congo is a disgrace to civilisation. Acts of barbarity have been reported from time to time, which have shown the susceptibilities of every one but King Leopold himself. He alone seems impervious to criticism, and, in no part of the Congo has cruelty been so intense and continuous as in the "Royal Domain" Such a scandal has created so strong a public opinion that the affairs in the Congo have almost become a matter for European intervention. There is an invisible member who ever sits in every Cabinet, and woe be to the politician who will not recognise his presence. He is the unavowed consultant of even Kings. And this invisible gentleman has of late become clamorous over the inhuman and impolitic policy of King Leopold. For, unhappily, the administration of the Congo Free State is for all effectual purposes in his hands. And we say "unhappily" advisedly: for the last act of King Leopold has shown that he is the one man among the Kings of Europe, who is uninfluenced by civilised opinion. He brazenly flouts the good intentions of his Government and while they are deliberating as to how they may cleanse the foul administration of the Congo and solve the financial problems of annexation, he calmly check-mates his own Government by a masterly stroke of roguery. He has formed a company for the development of the Crown Domain in the Congo, whose shares are held almost wholly by the King and his intimate friends. The latter are to have the right to transfer their interests to any third person,—which means, to the King—while the company is to hold its lands and rights after annexation for an unlimited period. Thus at one fell blow Leopold, by the use of the vested interests of a company, has practically obtained the richest part of the Congo for himself, to bleed, in his own fashion, its wealth of rubber and ivory and thereby secure the same exorbitantly large returns which have been ruining the Congo and rendering it of small value for those that are to come after him. In fairness to the Belgian people it should be made clear that they are not guilty of the atrocious conduct with which King Leopold has identified himself, and if they appeal against their King to the Powers that have undertaken by treaty to maintain the integrity of Belgium, they will not do so in vain.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE Birthday Honours list is this year a very interesting one, and affords much food for reflection. Amidst a plethora of political honours there stand out the names of Mr. John Hare and Mr. Charles Santley, whose new knighthoods will meet with the cordial approval of the public everywhere. A few months ago Mr. Charles Santley celebrated his jubilee as a vocalist, and received congratulations from all parts of the world. Mr. Santley has excellent cause to feel proud of his new honour, for he is the first singer who has ever been knighted by a monarch of England. Mr. Hare's title is even more interesting, as coming at the present moment, for there is a national significance underlying it which is sure to evoke great comment in Europe. It happens that Mr. Hare is the fortunate actor who has been selected to give the command performance at Windsor in honour of the German Monarchs. Now it is a fact that no such mark of honour as has been given to Mr. Hare has ever been offered to any German actor. This fact was noted, and much discussed in Germany a short time ago, when Mr. Beerbohm Tree was invited to play before the Kaiser in Berlin. After the performance Mr. Tree was commanded to the Royal box, and the Kaiser himself pinned an Order upon the distinguished actor's breast. No German actor had ever been so honoured, and invidious comparisons were at once drawn by the German press at the generous treatment of popular players in England as compared with Germany. The Kaiser and Kaiserin and their entourage will now have the pleasure of witnessing a dramatic performance at Windsor by the fourth great English actor to receive the honour of knighthood. The rest of the Honours List calls for no comment here, except that the Indian Army will learn with much pleasure of the knighthood conferred upon General Smith-Dorrien, who earned it long ago. The present Government may be congratulated upon having created no more peers, which is natural, seeing that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman elevated no less than twenty-three gentlemen to the Upper Chamber during the first fifteen months of his Premiership.

"IN THE MIDST OF LIFE."

DEATH is no respector of persons, and Lord Chesham's tragic death in the hunting field has, alas! many precedents in the Peerage. Lord Chesham was a fine fellow in every sense of the word—a bluff, big, go-anywhere-and-do-anything sort of man, but a polished gentleman withal, and as popular with his stable lads as with his peers. When the war broke out he and his neighbour over the Oxford border, Lord Valentia, were the first men to go out to the front with the Imperial Yeomanry. They were both of an age, and in the 10th Hussars together in days gone by, and being both Colonels of their respective County Corps, they vied with each other as to who should be first in the field against the Boer. Lord Valentia got there even before the Yeomen mobilised; and Lord Chesham remained behind a few weeks to lick the brave young butcher boys and farmers hands into fighting trim. Lord Chesham, on arrival in South Africa, was made Inspector-General of Imperial Yeomanry, and Lord Valentia become D. A. A. G. of the same sturdy lot. A more gallant pair of splendid English gentlemen could not be found throughout the country side. In point of blood there was not a pin to choose between them. The Valentias were Marquesses of Anglesey before the Pagets re-invented the title something short of a century ago; the Cheshams are Compton-Cavendishes, cadets of the ducal line of Devonshire. Now Chesham has gone, and there will be tears in plenty in four counties to-day. Lord Chesham leaves a son to succeed him in the person of a thirteen-year-old Eton boy, and may he be as worthy a representative of the old nobility, as was his lamened sire.

THE R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," Captain T. A. L. de Berry, sailed for Calcutta on Saturday.

THE hired transport "Soudan" will sail from Bombay on the 13th November for South Africa, with the 2nd South Stafford Regiment on board.

Messrs. Meyer and Wheler have left Simla to meet the members of the Finance Decentralisation Commission here in Bombay.

Yesterday at Hazaribagh, Calcutta, in connection with the Dublin University Mission, Lady Fraser laid the foundation of a hospital for women.

The *Pioneer* understands that it has now been decided that the Railway Commission will not come out to India.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia" passed Suez on the 8th and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 19th instant.

OWING to numerous slips on the Nilgiri Railway, two of which are serious, trains cannot be run for some days. Through communication is not anticipated for at least a week.

IT is understood that Colonel F. G. Bond, R. E., will act as Director General of Military Works, in the event of Major General Duperier proceeding upon leave pending his retirement in the Spring.

THE Shepherd Co.'s new steamer "Sarasvati," the latest addition to the fleet, made her trial trip yesterday, a number of guests being present. Mr. Birkett, of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the agents, acted as host. The trip was a decided success from every point of view.

WE understand that no Hindu-Presidency match has been arranged to be played this year during the coming cold season. The opposing sides find it difficult and inconvenient to get together twice a year players from different parts of the Presidency, and all the international fixtures played in Bombay have therefore been put off to the monsoon season. There will be no cold season cricket in Bombay in future.

THE following letter signed "Pro bono Publico" appears in the *Empire*:—"What are the authorities doing that they are allowing the Bengalees to go on in the way they are doing here at Jherria? I sent for some white sugar and told my khansama to bring that and none other. He returned from market and informed me that bazaarmen were prohibited from selling any 'bilati' goods, and that they had been warned that if they were caught doing so they would be fined. The idea of the zemindar threatening to fine shopkeepers here for selling English goods to European customers! Are the Government mad enough to allow this to continue?"

A TELEGRAM to the *Bengalee*, dated Nagpur, Nov. 8, says—"At a grand meeting of over 3,000 men, held at Nagpur yesterday and presided over by Mr. Nayudu, Barrister, it was resolved to hold the Congress at Nagpur, and that Mr. Rajaram Dixit should return the deposited funds to the secretaries for immediate action. The Police were present and the proceedings were orderly. A letter to the All-India Congress Committee, stating that it should ensure the ensuing Congress Session at Nagpur, was also read.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish a work entitled "Society Recollections in Paris and Vienna, 1879-1904," by an English Officer who for the present desires to conceal his identity. The author resided for many years in France and Austria, moving in the fashionable world, and he has here recorded his impressions and experiences. There is nothing heavy or controversial in the book; it depicts rather the life and manners of the Continental Smart Set—The Court, The Corps Diplomatique, the Services, and the Aristocracy. It is written by a man of the world, who has been everywhere and seen everything, and has a sense of humour, in an easy, agreeable, chatty and entertaining manner. The book is enriched with a large number of illustrations of exceptional character and interest, and the price is only 12s. net, demy 8vo.

WITH reference to the statement which has appeared of recent appointments to the Viceroy's Council, it is not the case that Mr. Ismay has been reappointed for another year, but he will continue to serve, at any rate until the end of the current cold weather. The name of the Burma member is Maung La Tu. The full Council consists of twenty-five, not sixteen members, the list being as follows:—Official members, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Richards, the Hon. Mr. Baker, the Hon. Major-General Scott, the Hon Sir Harvey Adamson, the Hon. Mr. Finlay, the Hon. Mr. Miller, the Hon. Mr. Ismay, the Hon. Mr. Slack, the Hon. Mr. Sim, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, and two official members not yet appointed (total fourteen); and non-official members: The Tikka Sahib of Nabha, Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon. Mr. Madho Lal, the Hon. Mr. Apcar, the Nawab of Dacca, the Hon. Maung La Tu, also two other non-official members one of whom is likely to be appointed to represent Madras, (total eleven).

SIR EVELYN WOOD'S story of the Mutiny has come to an end. The "Times" while admitting certain limitations in the distinguished author claims that his narrative has served its purpose in quickening the national memory of deeds which neither fifty nor five hundred years can carry into oblivion. The fact is Sir Evelyn Wood's long drawn out and not very vivid chapters have fallen rather flat. But that is not to imply any want of appreciation for the heroes of the Mutiny. Far from it. A more practised pen than that of Sir E. Wood is required for such a theme.

OUR MOSLEM SISTERS.*

A Cry of Need from Lands of Darkness.

THIS deeply interesting, but entirely sorrowful account of the life of Mahomedan women, is a collection of reports from missionaries working in every part of the world where Mahomedans are found. All the reports are written without collaboration, but they all reiterate the same sad story of wrong and oppression. The reports have come from India, Persia, Arabia, Africa, and other Mahomedan lands, and the suffering of woman under the system of Islam is truly appalling.

In the introduction we hear something of the Mahomedan Educational Conference in Bombay. "The president of the gathering," say the Editors, "the Agha Khan, himself a leading Moslem, spoke very trenchantly of the chief barriers to progress in the Moslem world. The first and greatest of these barriers in his opinion was 'the seclusion of women which results in keeping half the community in ignorance and degradation, and this hinders the progress of the whole.'" "Surely," continue the Editors, "the ignorance and degradation of one-half of a community which has a world population of 233 millions is a question that concerns all who love humanity. The origin of the veil of Islam was, as is well known, one of the marriage affairs of Mohammed himself, with its appropriate revelation from Allah. In the twenty-fourth Surah of the Koran women are forbidden to appear unveiled before any member of the other sex, with the exception of near relatives. And so by one verse the bright, refining, elevating influence of women was forever withdrawn from Moslem Society. The evils of the zenana, the seraglio, the harem, or by whatever name it is called, are writ large over all the social life of the Moslem world. Keene says, it "lies at the root of all the most important features that differentiate progress from stagnation." It is imposible not to regret that this mass of evidence which supports the ugly facts of Moslem life should be written so entirely from a missionary point of view. The Christian who reads it will agree, but the Mohammedan will turn away for the love of his own religion. The book is written partly with a view of urging more workers to go forth and aid their unfortunate sisters, but we should also have liked to see this book written in such a way that it might appeal to Mohammedan men.

There are without doubt many followers of Islam to-day who are so enlightened that the sorrow of their women weigh heavily on their spirits. Pierre Loti who is a great admirer of the Prophet's teaching says in talking of the sufferings of Moslem women. "I, of course, do not pretend to have discovered the remedy which profound thinkers on the spot are still seeking. But I, like them, feel sure that there is one, and that it will be found; for the wonderful Prophet of Islam, who was above all else a compact of light and charity cannot have desired that the rules he dictated of old should become in the lapse of time a cause of suffering."

A remedy there surely is, but it certainly does not lie in the missionaries' hope that 233 millions of Mohammedans will become Christians. The only hope as far as can be seen lies in a slow growth of light and learning, which will certainly be brought about through Western and therefore Christian agencies. The missionaries are doing a wonderful work, and though they number their converts by hundreds and not by thousands, their courage and faith are so unfailing, that they must leave their mark. But at the present moment one gathers that the coming of Western knowledge and Western ideals to Moslem women as well as men, will be first step in the emancipation of Moslem women. Then if a miracle were worked, and Christian love and sympthy were added to Western learning, no doubt the millennium would be here. But if the coming of Christianity on a very extended scale seems almost an impossibility to all who see not with the eye of faith, at any rate the whole civilised world can see that the light of modern learning must some day sweep away the dark beliefs and ignorant superstition of old times.

In India at any rate if one asks a woman why such and such a person is so emancipated, the answer is: 'Oh they know better, they are not ignorant like the others.'

The Editors of "Our Moslem Sisters" tell us that the book has stirred the educated Moslems in Egyt as well as in India. A book was published recently in Cairo by Kasim Ameen, a learned Moslem jurist, in which he says in speaking of the present relation of the Mohammedan woman to man that:—

"Man is the absolute master and woman the slave. She is the object of his sensual pleasures, a toy, as it were, with which he plays, whenever and however he pleases. Knowledge is his, ignorance is hers. The firmament and the light are his, darkness and the dungeon hers. His to command, hers is to blindly obey. "The author however denies that Islam is to be blamed for this state of things. But after studying "Our Moslem Sisters," it is impossible to agree with him.

Let us look at some of the pictures of Moslem home life drawn with such sympathetic sincerity by the many authors who have written the book under review. There are as many authors as there are chapters in the book, which, for this strange fact alone, would make "Our Moslem Sisters" stand apart from the other books. One of the Editors tells us that the "homes of the sons of Ishmael might be happy and united, the abode of gladness and family love, but they are the opposite of this. Few Mohammedans know that such a home is possible. They only know a place full of jealousy, of quarrelling and evil talk. What wonder that they have the proverb: 'The threshold of the house weeps for forty days when a girl is born.' Unwelcome at birth, unloved in your life-time, without hope in your death. Alas, poor daughters of Hagar, have you not indeed been driven out into the wilderness." Then the writer reminds us that it was because of the crying of Hagar that Ishmael did not die of thirst. As the Bible story says "God opened her eyes and she saw a well of water and she went and filled the bottles with water, and gave the lad a drink." May be the regeneration of Mohammedan woman will only come to pass when the eye of the women themselves are opened, and they give their sons to drink of pure water, and not of the muddy stream that flows through the enclosed fetid atmosphere of the harem, where the windowless walls keep out the light of day which alone can sweep out evil and ignorance.

Frequent divorces are one of the chief evils of Moslem married life, and in the chapter about Egypt we learn that at least 50 per cent. of the marriages end in divorce, and a prominent Moslem once informed the writer he thought 95 per cent. was a more likely figure. "Divorce," said one Missionary of great experience, "is so common, that to find a woman who lives all her life with one husband is the exception." Many women have been divorced several times, and a woman of twenty years of age may be living with her third husband."

The husband, it appears, may divorce his wife without any misbehaviour on her part, or without assigning a reason. It is left to the caprice of the man, and he has only to say "Woman thou art divorced" and then the wife must leave his roof.

The extreme youth of the wife must often lead to misunderstanding and unhappiness. "I have seen, says the author, "a bright spirited, energetic, laughing, romping girl of eleven, turned in one year into a miserably lazy, dull, inert woman with her beauty and health gone, and looking nearer thirty than thirteen." One very unfortunate feature of the confinement of women in closed harems is the ill effect on their health. It is curious to reflect that in these days when Western people declare health is not possible without exercise, thousands of Eastern women do not know the meaning of the word.

From Tunis comes the same sad story of facile divorces and an extraordinary amount of superstition as well. We are shown the photograph of a charming Arab child of eight named Fatima, and we hear that now at the age of thirteen, "she sits in her father's house, divorced, desolate and soured in temper." The divorce, it appears, came about owing to the fact that the girl's grandmother was furious because Fatima was married before her elder sister, thus casting a slur on the family. Like the wicked fairy in a nursery tale, the grandmother makes her way to the bride's room and sprinkles an evil powder and mutters spells and incantations. She managed at any rate to persuade the bridegroom that owing to the influence of her sorcery he was ill, and could only regain health by divorcing his bride. The story seems impossible to believe, but we hear of many such happenings, and can only deplore the cloud of ignorance and superstition. However, amongst the best classes we hear of a spreading desire that both the sons and the daughters should be well educated, and in time a better state of things must come to pass.

In Morocco we are shown the same picture of Molsem women life but with this exception—the softening effect of French or English influence is absent. "The rugged path Mohammed allotted to women is painfully adhered to" we are told, "divorce is fearfully common and easy, and plurality of wives an awful curse."

Slavery is common, and the treatment of slaves is harsh, but owing to their market value medical missionaries are urged to treat the slaves for illness while the wife (or wives) suffer unnoticed or unassisted.

We hear interesting stories from the Central Soudan and Mombasa. One writer mentions the hard lot of the old women who have been turned out of their husband houses. "Ah Bibi" said one of these unfortunates, I am weak and ill and old, and yet I have to cook and work for others." These old women become household drudges to the relations who consent to take them in, and at their death, there is rejoicing instead of mourning. The accounts of life in Arabia are too terrible even to mention in a review of this kind. But a cheering note is sounded when we hear that "the attention paid to the suffering women by Medical Missionaries is already changing the prevalent idea that woman is inferior and worthless." One writer says "Mohammedan religion has done much to degrade womanhood. Female infanticide formerly practised by the heathen Arabs was abolished by Islam, but that death was not so terrible as the living death of thousands of the Arab women. In the 'time of ignorance', that is the time before Mohammed, women often attained positions of honour."

The disrespectful way Moslem boys are allowed nay encouraged to treat their mothers is a sad feature of all these stories. Small boys have been known to refer to their mothers as 'My father's cow.' Sometimes they even throw stones, and hurl vile abuse, at the unresisting parent, who thinks all this natural and even something to be admired, a sign of coming manhood.

One Missionary tells us of various discarded wives who have begged them for poison to take the life of the supplanter, or else for a love potion to win back the husband's heart.

The sketches of life in Palestine are not much more cheering. Here is a picture of the household of one 'Abu Ali—"Abu Ali has two wives, Aisha and Amina. Confusion and every evil thing are found in his family life. Each wife has five children, large and small, and the ten of the two families all hate each other. They fight and bite and scratch out each other's eyes. The husband has good houses and gardens but the women all live in dark, damp rooms on the ground floor."

We are also shown a picture of women serving out life sentences in prison for having murdered their 'da-ra-ir', (their husband's other wives) or the children of their hated rivals.

In Turkey and Bulgaria because of their proximity to Christian countries the inevitable coming of education brings amelioration to the women, but their lives are far from ideal, and misery often follows the coming of light without liberty.

From China, Java, and Malaysia, only sorrowful stories come of the life of Moslem women, and they much resemble the stories we have heard of Western Moslem life.

In Persia and India though we hear much that is sad, we are not left without hope that a fairer future may yet dawn. An awakening and longing for a better state of things has come to the woman. No doubt the words of the Bab, the great Persian prophet who preached the equality in the sight of God of the souls of both men and women, has had its effect.

Still, life is far from perfect. One writer says that in Persia a sad faced drudge once told her "I am the twenty-fifth wife, some are divorced, some dead; to-morrow it may be my turn to go." The writer says in another place:—"When one first comes to a Moslem country, a sentiment of profound pity for the women predominates; but as it is evident that half the population cannot be kept in an unnatural and degraded condition, without entailing disastrous oonsequences on the other half, one begins to feel sympathy for the men suffer under the disadvantage of having no true family life."

When it is reflected that the unnatural seclusion leads to unnatural vices, and depraved conversation and that the little boys and girls of the household are familiar with both from infancy, one can only exclaim "unfortunate children, oh for power to wipe away this plague spot from humanity."

Here in India it is impossible not to regret profoundly the drawback the system means to the large and much to be respected Moslem community. At the time of the last census ninety-five per cent of Indian Moslem were returned as illiterate, and one asks oneself, must these things be?

Surely a book like "Our Moslem Sisters" cannot have been written quite in vain. Surely if the stories that are told in the book can bring regret to the heart of those outside the Moslem world, they must touch a chord of pity in the Moslem heart. One of the authors of "Our Moslem Sisters" gives expression to the conviction that "Polygamy was promulgated by the Prophet as a bribe to the carnal man. Without that carnal weapon I doubt if Islam had numbered a thousand followers." This view will, of course, be repudiated by every earnest Moslem. Whether it is possible or not to deny it a certain measure of truth, there can be no doubt that Polygamy, forcible seclusion and facile divorce result in the inevitable degradation of woman. The Moslems of India who are earnestly seeking to bring themselves to the forefront of the general advance would do well to reflect in this truth and upon the following memorable saying of Mr. Gladstone:—

"When we are seeking," he says, "to ascertain the measure of that conception which any given race has formed of our nature, there is, perhaps, no single test so effective as the position which it assigns to women. For, as the law of force is the law of the brute creation, so, in proportion as he is under the yoke of that law, does man approximate so the brute; and in proportion, on other hand, as he has escaped from its dominion, is he ascending into the higher Sphere of being, and claiming relationship with diety."

* Our Moslem Sisters. Edited by Annie Van Somme and Samuel M. Zwemer. Published by Fleming H. Revell & Company, London and Edinburgh.

ELECTRIC TRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely somebody must be responsible for the regularity of the electric car service, which is so much complained about. Yesterday I waited at the Girgaum Terminus for more than 20 minutes, yet no car turned up and I had to go back again to Tardeo to catch one of the horse cars and had to spend 3 annas! Every day at every junction large crowds of people congregate in anxious expectation of getting seats, but they have to wait for hours together before they can secure any. This is now getting into a scandal. No European country would tolerate that for a day. Unless the old system of stopping at people's call is re-established there is no chance of relieving the congestion at every stopping point.

Formerly horse cars used to run from Girgaum to Victoria Terminus, but ever since the electric service the cars discharge passengers at Messrs Phillip's at Byculla, and they have to wait and wait for hours together to get a seat in cars coming from Fort. This is simply nauseating. Why should not these cars be made to run up the Bridge as far as Parel? Again, why should all the Girgaum-Byculla cars be composite; why not the green ones? Has the Company a right to force people into a 2 annas seat when there is no room?—Yours, etc.,

S. R. HORMUSJI.

[Cause for complaint is, we are assured, likely to become daily less.—Ed. *B. G.*]

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

To be Held in Surat.

A MEETING of the All-India Congress Committee, as previously arranged, was held yesterday afternoon in the bungalow of Sir P. M. Mehta in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, when there was a fair attendance of members from different parts of the country. Sir P. M. Mehta presided. A deputation from Surat Congress men was present with an application that they might be allowed to hold the next Congress in Surat. This was but a repetition of a request they had made at last Congress, when the preference was given to Nagpore. But in view of recent occurrence in that town, it was resolved by the committee, after a discussion which extended over two hours, that the application of Surat be acceded to; and the next Indian Congress will accordingly be held in that town.

A EUROPEAN named Michael Harper, belonging to the crew of the steamer "Langue" lying off Garden Reach, Calcutta, and another seaman Thomas Davis were seated on a staging chipping the starboard side of the vessel when the guide rope and staging broke, precipitating the two men into the river. Davis succeeded in swimming ashore, but Harper was drowned.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

NO NEW PEERS.

Knighthood for Mr. Hare.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Birthday Honours include no new Peers. Six Baronets include :—

Mr. J. C. Cory, M.P.,

Mr. Bilsland (?), Provost of Glasgow.

Knighthoods have been conferred on :—

Mr. D. F. Goddard, M.P.

Mr. J. C. Rickett, M.P.

Mr. George White, M.P.

Dr. W. H. Allchin.

Mr. J. Hare, the Actor.

Mr. C. Santley, the Vocalist.

Mr. W. Adamson, Chairman of the Straits Association.

Six Privy Councillors include :—

Mr. Russell, ex-Home Office.

Mr. G. Whiteley, M.P.

Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George include :—

Lieut-Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, of East Africa,

Mr. W. Wallace, of Nigeria.

Captain Ottley, R. N., Secretary of the Defence Committee.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Lieut.-General Hildyard has been gazetted General, in succession to Sir Bindon Blood.

Sir E. Hutton has been gazetted Lieutenant-General.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien has been created Knight Commander of the Bath.

BANK-RATES STILL RISING.

Unprecedented Figures.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The German Bank rate is 7½—the highest since the foundation of the Imperial Bank in 1876.

Crowds of Bank messengers appeared at the doors in the early morning with a view to discounting paper before the announcement of the change which was expected. The doors, however, remained closed while the Directors continued discussing until eleven, when a notice was posted. The rush was frustrated.

Fifty million marks have been taken from the Bank since the 15th October.

The raising of the Bank rates has roused all European Capitals.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

A New York telegram states that a Receiver has been appointed for the Kessler Company of Cotton Merchants.

America has hitherto engaged fifty-one million Dollars Gold from Europe.

LATER.

A New York telegram states that owing to the unwillingness of the Banks to release currency, the practice of paying wages and salaries by cheque instead of in cash is widely extending to the detriment of wage-earners, as cheques are only cashable at a discount.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Messrs. Kessler and Co. of Manchester have suspended payment. They accepted for Kessler of New York against security deposited in America. When the latter failed and the English Firm demanded the security it was told that the security was in the hands of the Receiver. Litigation is probable.

MR. ROOSEVELT HISSED.

New York Crowd's Antipathy.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. Roosevelt was hissed by a crowd in the Broadway at New York to-day. The financial crisis has greatly strained his popularity.

MINISTER DISGRACED.

Russian Dignitary Convicted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

M. Gurko, the Russian Assistant Minister of the Interior, who was mentioned on the 3rd January last as being prosecuted in connection with certain scandals regarding the wheat contracts in certain famine-stricken districts, has been convicted and sentenced to be dismissed his post and to be excluded from the public services for three years.

THE GERMAN MONARCHS.

Leave for England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Kaiser and the Kaiserin left Berlin yesterday evening for England. The Channel Fleet consisting of forty-five warships will welcome them at Portsmouth on Monday.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

The German Crown Princess has been delivered of a son.

RIOTOUS STUDENTS.

Mr. Morley Unmoved.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. Morley replying to the Indian Humanitarian Committee's request to remit the Political flogging sentences in Calcutta, replied that he did not propose to take exceptional action regarding sentences passed by Courts of Law in India.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. Morley, replying to the Indian Humanitarian Committee, declined to express an opinion upon the suitability of whipping for political offences. He said he was unprepared to take any exceptional action with Indian students.

MONTENEGRIN RULER.

His Assassination Averted.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

A plot has been discovered in Cetinje to blow up Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and his family. A number of bombs were found and several arrests were made.

LORDMAYOR'S DAY.

GUILDHALL SPEECHES.

Premier and Sir J. Fisher.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Lord Mayor's Show took place in glorious sunshine, the feature of the pageant representing the seven Kings Edward.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at the Guildhall, said that he regarded our Treaty with Russia as a great security of peace, as it withdrew from the area of suspicion frontier questions—which was a clear gain to civilisation.

He deplored the Famine and Plague in India, and said that all, from the Sovereign downwards sympathise with Indian fortitude and patriotism. There were certain political troubles, he said, which still demanded attention, and he believed that with a firm hand in disorder and with permission of free discussion unsubversive of order, we should be following the wishes of the people of this country in the most momentous trust ever given to a Great Power.

He offered his congratulations on our escape from a national calamity in connection with railways.

He admitted that he was disappointed with the results of the Hague Conference, but he emphasised the fact that the British Delegates were speaking for a nation which was not nourishing any aggressive designs. He hoped that the day would come for the cessation of the ruinous race for armaments which was the scourge of our common civilisation.

Regarding the Congo question, he must, he said, speak with reserve, because the Belgian Parliament would shortly consider the question of annexation.

Government, he said, does not intend to interfere but it is deeply impressed with the responsibility which it shares with other Powers.

Referring to Prince Fushimi's visit, he said it was a return of the hospitality and good-will extended by Japan to Prince Arthur of Connaught.

We are gratified, he said, that our treaty with Japan supplements others with Japan, and it is going far, he continued, to assure peace.

He cordially welcomed the Kaiser, and hoped that he would be speedily restored to health in our comparatively genial climate.

Admiral Sir J. Fisher, replying for the Navy, in a humorous and racy speech, said that we must be ready to hit hard and to keep on hitting. The object of the Admiralty, he said, was instant readiness We had got it, and might sleep in quiet in our beds undisturbed by bogies of invasion. He expressed his admiration for and pride in the Kaiser as a Brother Sailor.

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

Mr. Haldane on Militarism.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Haldane, speaking in London, said that he did not believe that the yoke imposed by the New Army Scheme would be greater than that which the Volunteers bear. He hoped that there would be the same continuity in military policy as that which the Navy enjoys.

TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. A. Chamberlain's Speech.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Cambridge said that the Unionist Party was absolutely committed to Tariff Reform which was the basis of all Social reform and which might enable the party to promote an Old Age Pensions scheme.

MOROCCO.

Quieting down.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

M. Pichon announces that the situation in Morocco permits of the withdrawal of the destroyers and four cruisers. M. Regnault has obtained from the Sultan all guarantees for the faithful execution of frontier agreements.

ORIENTALS IN CANADA.

Government Inquiry.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, opens an enquiry into the question of Oriental Immigration at Vancouver on the 11th of November.

BARON KILMAINE.

Commits Suicide.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Baron Kilmaine has committed suicide in Paris by jumping from an Hotel window and fracturing his skull.

PEER'S TRAGIC END.

Death in the Hunting Field.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Lord Chesham has broken his neck while out hunting with the Pytchley Hounds.

The King will have received a sad shock on his sixty-sixth birthday at the news of the tragic death of his old friend, Lord Chesham, who was for many years connected with the Royal Household, and was the last Master of the Royal Buckhounds. Lord Chesham was one of the hardest riders to hounds in the Shires, and he commanded the original Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa. His eldest son died a soldier's death before Pretoria about seven years ago. Lord Chesham's death will place an enormous number of well-known people into mourning. He had a notable career and a remarkable ancestry.

HOPE FOR BOMBAY.

New German Line Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" dated London, November 8th, states that an eastern shipping rate war is threatened. One of the largest German companies is building turbine steamers to run between Calcutta and Antwerp, and Bombay and Antwerp. By guaranteeing rapid transit in these new liners between the above ports it is hoped to capture the passenger trade.

TRANSVAAL ASIATICS.

Protest Meeting.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

A Mahomedan mass-meeting has been held in Caxton Hall to protest against the Transvaal Asiatic legislation. Many Europeans were present, Mr. Ameer Ali, presiding, said that in view of the far-reaching effects in India of the treatment of Transvaal Indians, the matter was of Imperial importance. He did not, he said, ask for the franchise or unrestricted immigration, but merely for the humane treatment of British subjects. The meeting passed a resolution drawing the attention of the Imperial Government to the question and protesting against invidious distinctions.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the Hindu Priest, who was mentioned on the 11th October as having been ordered to leave the Colony and as having refused to do so, has been arrested on a charge of residing in the Transvaal without a permit.

CULLINAN DIAMOND.

Presented to the King.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Sir R. Solomon has taken the Cullinan Diamond to Sandringham and presented it to the King to-day

COLONIAL CRICKET.

Australians' Good Score.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

A telegram from Adelaide says that in the match between England and South Australia, the latter in the first innings, made, 274 for 5 wickets.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Twenty-three Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 9.

The following further particulars have been received of the railway collision between a passenger and goods trains which occurred on the morning of the 29th ultimo near Jagadhri, a station between Umballa and Saharanpur on the North-Western Railway.

Driver Nelson, working a Down goods train from Rajpura to Saharanpur on approaching Jagadhri Station where his train had to cross the Up passenger, found that his vacuum brake would not work. As his engine came opposite the platform he opened out both the whistles in order to draw the attention of the native guard to apply his brake. The guard, however, failed in doing so and on finding the train running through the station jumped off the brake van. The goods train ran past the station and beyond the distant signal and there collided with the 27 Up passenger which was evidently coming full speed from the opposite direction. It was quite dark at the time (between 5 and 6 a.m.) and Driver Roberts of the passenger train could not have seen the other train until it was too late to do anything as the danger lights in front of the engines towards morning are as a rule out or burning very dim.

Both the native firemen of the goods train were either thrown off or they jumped off the engine and thus escaped with their lives, Driver Nelson being killed. Driver Roberts of the passenger train and both his firemen (Eurasian and a native) were killed. The unfortunate drivers of both trains were terribly mutilated and it was with considerable difficulty that their bodies were extricated from the *debris* as both engines were interlocked. The second guard of the passenger train was seriously injured and died the following day. The front brake van and third class bogie carriage of the passenger train virtually disappeared as nothing with shape was left of them.

The approximate number of persons killed, including both the drivers and two firemen are twenty-three and about the same number were seriously injured, but several of the latter have since died The District Loco. Superintendent and Loco. Foreman from Saharanpur were at the scene of the accident for six days removing the engine and wreckage. The Station Master of Saharanpur was on the spot shortly after the accident and has taken a photograph of the wreckage. This accident is probably the worst that has occurred on the North-Western Railway for many years.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

Yesterday, in honour of the King's birthday, the Union Jack was hoisted from the flagstaff, the principal trading firms and public buildings in Old Court House Street, Government Place, Esplanade, Chowringhee and other parts of Calcutta. Nearly all the ships in port were gaily dressed with flags in celebration of the occasion and the annual sports of the Calcutta Free School were also held.

NEW MADRAS JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. Justice J. H. Munro, the newly appointed Seventh Judge of the Madras High Court, took his seat yesterday on the Second Appellate Bench with Mr. Justice Boddam. Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer did not sit in the High Court yesterday owing to indisposition.

ARBUTHNOT DIVIDENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 9.

Application in the matter of declaration of dividend to creditors in the Arbuthnot Insolvency proceedings stands adjourned to Monday.

COONOOR LANDSLIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, NOVEMBER 9.

We are informed that the landslips that occurred on the Nilgiri Railway Line have, after all, proved more serious than what was anticipated; trains did not pass through yesterday, and to-day passengers are not booked on the line. It will take fully a week for trains to run through. From Monday passengers will be transhipped.

It is one of the most serious landslips that have occurred on the line.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 9.

The Governor-and Lady Lawley arrive in Madras to-morrow afternoon and will remain in residence until about the middle of next month. On the 15th instant His Excellency accompanied by Major Glyn, Military Secretary and A.-D.-C., will leave Madras for Cocanada to meet the Viceroy.

A large number of guests is expected at Government House, Madras, during the approaching season which include Sir George Farrar, the leader of the Opposition in the Transvaal Parliament and Lady Farrar, Mr. Hobhouse, the President of the Decentralisation Commission, and Mr. Hitchens, one of the members who was Colonial Treasurer of the Transvaal during Sir Arthur Lawley's Governorship.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Ahmednagar.

New Colours to Worcesters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP DAULATABAD, NOVEMBER 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the fort at Daulatabad to-day being personally conducted over it by Mr. Hankin. Her Excellency the Countess of Minto and Lady Violet Elliot spent a quiet day at Roza Bungalow and joined the remainder of the party at Daulatabad station.

Their Excellencies and party left at 5-15 for Manmad.

AHMEDNAGAR, NOVEMBER 10.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto arrived here at 7-30 a.m. this morning. They were received at the Station by General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding Southern Army, Lieut.-General Richardson, Commanding Poona Division, and Brigadier-General Kelly, Commanding the Ahmednagar Brigade; also by Mr. Orr, Collector of Ahmednagar, and Mr. Warden, D. S. P. The following gentlemen were presented to His Excellency at the Station :—Sirdar Rao Bahadur Jeshwant Trimbak Mirkar, Khan Sahib Byramjee Sorabji Cardmaster and Mr. Ganeshji Krishna Chitale.

His Excellency the Viceroy then drove to the Parade Ground of the 2nd Worcester Regiment and presented the Regiment with New Colours. The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay performed the consecration ceremony. After the presentation of the Colours the Regiment marched past and advanced in review order and His Excellency asked Colonel Williams, Commanding, to inform the Regiment that he hoped they would always act up to their motto of "firm and guard safely and well" the Colours he had presented to them.

After the ceremony His Excellency and Staff breakfasted with Colonel Williams and the officers of the Worcester Regiment.

After breakfast His Excellency accompanied by General Sir A. Hunter, General Richardson and Colonel Broome, Army Remount Department, inspected the Remount Stud Farm and was much interested in the various breeds of horses shown to him. His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Minto, Lady Violet Elliot and several others then lunched with Major Hunt, A. V. D., and left for Hyderabad at 3-30 p.m. The 110th Mahrattas provided a Guard of Honour at the Station on His Excellency's arrival and also lined the roads and the 26th Light Cavalry furnished the travelling escort.

BABU PREMANAND

Loyal Indian Journalist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 9.

Babu Premanand Bharati, who has caused a sensation in Madras by condemning political agitation amongst Hindus in a very forcible manner, is remembered by many people in Lucknow as the *Sunnayasin* who started the pice daily there known as the *Oudh Times*, afterwards enlarged and called the *Indian Daily Mail*.

He went in 1902 on a preaching mission to England and, after touring there and in France, crossed to America and finally settled in Los Angeles there. He founded a Krisana Society and propounded the Vaishnav faith, started religious classes which attracted many Americans, and issued a magazine called *Light of India* which attracted favourable notice of M. Tolstoi. The Babu, who comes of a well-known and old established Bengali Brahman family of Calcutta, is a nephew of the late Justice Moocul Chandra Mookerjee of the Calcutta High Court.

He has left America for good it is understood, and will make his headquarters at Muttra wherefrom he will re-issue the *Light of India*.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA".

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H. O. Penley, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 27th October, 1907.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. R. Johnston as Acting Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. A. Wilson, I C S., Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of the 1st class, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace in Berar.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from special duty, as Civil Surgeon of Bikaner.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Adie, I.C.S., is placed on special duty with effect from the 28th of October 1907 and until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Ray, officiating Deputy Auditor-General, is granted with effect from the 1st of November 1907 privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days and furlough for 3 months and 13 days in continuation.

Mr. R. A. Gamble, I. C. S., is appointed Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 2nd of November 1907.

Mr. R. A. Mant, I. C. S., is appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from 4th November 1907.

MARINE.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine vice Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, Royal Indian Marine retired with effect from 13th October 1907 :—

To be Commander, 3rd Grade Commander S. A. Vale, R. I. M.

To be Commander, 3rd Grade, Lieutenant B H. Jones, R. I. M.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 57 and 31, dated 26th March and 14th February 1907, respectively, the following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

From Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary, to Deputy Examiner, Class II :—Messrs. F. J. Wood, L. S. Deane, B. N: Mitra and C. H. James.

Mr. L. H. Whelan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, Class II, permanent, with effect from the 1st January 1906.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 4th June 1907 :—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.—Eric Ramsbothan Davies.

Engineer C. B. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of leave for two months (m.c.) by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, 1st class, is placed on special duty under the Railway Board with effect from the date of his relief of the duties of officiating Secretary to the Railway Board.

Mr. F. D. Fowler, Superintending Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay for seven days, in extension of the combined leave granted him in Railway Board Notifications Nos. 50 and 86, dated 8th March and 17th April 1907, respectively.

Mr. J. E. Dallas, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is, on return from leave, re-appointed Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma.

Mr. F. D. Couchman, Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is on relief by Mr. Dallas, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma.

Mr. G. Richards, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is, on relief by Mr. Couchman, appointed to the charge of the Southern Shan States and Pyinmana-Magwe Railway completion surveys.

MISS HELEN MALONEY, the daughter of the Standard Oil magnate, who recently eloped with Mr. Clarkson, an Englishman, is said to be already married to a certain Mr. Osborne, with whom she went through a form of marriage for fun.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 9.—Lieutenant Abadie, Mhow, 60th Rifles, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Coningham, 96th Berar Infantry, from leave, from England.

Capt. Staves, Secunderabad, Brigade Staff, from leave from England.

Lieut. Spence, Secunderabad, 96th Infantry, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Macleod, Poona Div., 121st Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Macluahm, Quetta Div., S. and T. C., from leave, from England.

Lieut. Eatinge, Secunderabad, 79th C. T., from leave, from England.

Major Black, Mhow Div., 12th Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Major Hamilton, I.M.S., Mhow Div., 12th Pioneers, from fur., fromleave, from England.

Lieut. Bagnace, Mhow Div., 74th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Capt. White, Secunderabad Div., Sap. and Mines, from leave, from England.

Capt. Maronall, Mhow Div., 1st Brahmans, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Clarke, Mhow Div., 12th Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Capt. McCleverty, Secunderabad, 2nd K. O. Rajput, L.I., from leave, from England.

Lieut. Darlington, Southern, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Boyce, South 12th Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Major Hill, 46th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Hardcastle, 46th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Capt. Walters, 81st Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Broadbents, 73rd C.I., from leave, from England.

Major Dallas, 83rd W. L. I., from leave, from England.

Lieut. Rabau, 1st D. Y. D., Lancers, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Chamberlayne, 1st D. Y. D., Lancers, from leave, from England.

Major Smyth, R. E., D. Y. D. Lancers. from leave, from England.

Major Smith, I. M. S., from leave, from England.

Lieut. Willoughby, 1st Brahman, from leave, from England.

Capt. Scott-Elliot, 81st Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Major Kirkwood, 97th Deccan Inf., from leave, from England.

Capt. Gilchrist 46th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Drace, Redford Regt., from leave, from England.

Capt. Nevill, R. F. A., from leave, from Bohemia.

Colonel Paul, 6th Cov., from leave, from England.

Major Carnegy, 9th Gurkhas, from leave, from England.

Major Blois Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Capt. Clifford, 22nd Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Capt. McWatters, 22nd Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Bowring, 22nd Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Edwards, 29th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Simkinson, 24th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Trevor, 24th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Lieut.-Col. Twigg, 1-39th G. Rifles, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Hartley, 11th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Jameson, 13th Lancers.

Lieut. Hunter-Gray, 31st Punjapis, from leave, from England.

Capt. Arbuthnot, 59th Rifles, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Mitford, 10th R. Hussars, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Edwin, 10th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Lamb, 10th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Capt. Milward, 53rd Sikh, from leave, from England.

Lieut. O'Reilly, 63rd P. L. I., from leave, from England.

Major Mullen, 13th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Nettidge, R. E., from leave, from England.

Major Moore, 4th Cav., from leave, from England.

Lieut. Radford, 57th Rifles, from leave, from England.

Capt. Rybot, 28th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Thomson, 19th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Capt. Hawkes, 3rd Brahmans, from leave, from England.

Major Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Capt. Gordon, 57th Rifles, from leave, from England.

Col. Gordon, 57th Rifles, from leave, from England.

Capt. Crombie, 23rd Cav., from leave, from England.

Lieut. Majoribanks, 52nd Sikh, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Hore, 52nd Sikh, from leave, from England.

Lieut Brayne, 15th Sikh, from leave, from England.

Major Walton, 125th Napier Rifles, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Carneadams, 7th Rajput, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Wylie, 4th Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Corbets, 48th Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Major Carden, 15th Sikhs, from leave, from England.

Capt. Rheander, 74th Punjabis, from leave, from England.

Capt. Witron, 34th Sikh Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Major Ryall, 4th Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.

Lieut. Mortimer, 10th Tats, from leave, from England.

Major Byers, S. and T. Corps, on leave, from Lahore Cantonment.

Lieut. Allen, 23rd Cav., from leave, from England.

Major Baldwin Guides, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 9.—2nd Lieut. Wyttie, 1st Rl. Scots Fus., from leave to Bareilly.

Lieut. Talies, 1st Rl. Scots Fus., from leave, to Barielly.

Lieut. Waffrid, 55nd Sikhs, from leave, to Kohat.

Lieut. Bagot-Harte, from leave, to Abbottabad.

Major Miles, 53rd Sikhs, to Peshawar.

Capt. Cadell, 45th Sikhs, to Nowshera.

Capt. Snox, 36th Sikhs, to Meerut.

Major Carnegy, 9th Gurkhas, to Dehra Dun.

Lieut.-Col. Twill, 39th Gurkhas, to Lansdowne.

Lieut. Jameson, 13th Lancers, to Jhelum.

Lieut. Hartley, 11th Lancers, to Rawal Pindi.

Lieut. Hunter-Gray, 31st Punjabis, to Bannu.

Lieut. Milford, 10th Rl. Hus., to Rawal Pindi.

Lieut. Lamb, 10th Lancers, to Jullunder.

Lieut. Edwin, 10th Lancers, to Jullunder.

Capt. Milward, 53rd Sikhs, to Peshawar.

Major Moore, 4th Cav., to Allahabad.

Lieut. Radford. 57th Rifles, to Peshawar.

Capt. Rybot, 28th Punjabis, to Nowshera.

Capt. Hawkes, 3rd Brahmans, to Agra.

Lieut. Thompson, 19th Punjabis, to Jullunder.

Capt. Gordon, C. S. L., to Jhelum.

Major Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, to Jhelum.

Lieut. Macleod, 121st Pioneers, to Poona.

Major Hamilton, I. M. S., 3rd Horse, to Neemuch.

Lieut. Bignall, 74th Punjabis, to Saugor.

Lieut. Clarke, 12th Pioneers, to Jhansi.

Lieut. Marsden, 64th Pioneers, to Belgaum.

Capt. Crichton, 103rd Mahratta, to Belgaum.

Lieut. Boyce, 12th Pioneers, to Jhansi.

Lieut. Durlington, 6th T. L. I., to Jhansi.

Major Hill, 46th Punjabis, to Sehori.

Lieut. Hardcastle, 46th Punjabis, to Sehori.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN RICH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 10.

I regret to announce the death, yesterday, of Captain Rich, Royal Artillery, which occurred at Kirkee, of enteric, after a short illness. The deceased Officer had only recently come to Poona.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

Morocco.

THE BERLIN COURT SCANDALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 26.

The agitation for the maintenance of capital punishment in France has received a fresh fillip owing to the perpetration at Douai of an atrocious crime almost exactly similar to that of Soeillard. A little girl was outraged and afterwards strangled, the supposed murderer being arrested after having narrowly escaped lynching by the furious crowd. The reporter of the Budget Commission, in dealing with the department of Justice, although favouring the abolition of the death penalty nevertheless points out that whereas the Budget Commission of 1907 declared itself in favour of abolition, the Budget Commission of 1908 maintains without discussion the grants for the wages of executioners and the expenses of executions. In fact, says the reporter, "a manifest revulsion of opinion has taken place in this question." There is no doubt that if a plebiscite were taken in France at the present moment in this matter there would be a majority, perhaps a considerable one, for the maintenance of capital punishment. The Chamber may be expected to take a sentimental and humanitarian view of the matter, but if murders, outrages and other crimes of violence continue to increase at their present rates in Paris and some other great French cities the Law Officers of that Government will find themselves compelled either to act with much greater vigour against criminals or to tolerate the adoption of measures of self-defence by the lieges themselves.

ROBBERIES FROM FRENCH CHURCHES.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on October 22nd after the recess in a very calm mood and, if present appearances are to be trusted, the Clemenceau Ministry may have a long lease of office yet. There is no doubt that during the recess the position of the Cabinet was strengthened by speeches made by the Premier and several of his colleagues vigorously condemning the doctrines of revolutionary Socialism propogated by M. Herve, M Juares and other sectaries of the same types. In fact the ministerial Socialists, feeling that their constituents will hear nothing of the subversive and antipatriotic propaganda initiated by the ultra-Socialistic leaders, may be said to have pocketed their red flags just for the present. There is no security, however, in regard to the permanence of these moderate views since the Congress of radical Socialists just held at Nancy. This gathering was attended by 1,100 members including several well-known politicians such as ex-Ministers Pelletan, Berteaux, and Brisson. It represented in fact a very important element in the "Bloc" or coalition forming the present majority in the Chamber and it was invited to dissever itself from those United Socialists who adopt the doctrines of M. Herve and M. Juares. They are embodied in the practical advice which the United Socialists sanctioned by resolution at their congress which was also held at Nancy some little time ago. That advice was that, in the event of war, French soldiers should refuse to fire upon the enemy and should shoot down their own officers, while the French proletariat should engage in insurrection against their own Government. The Radicals and Radical Socialists joined loudly in the outcry which the enunciation of these monstrous doctrines provoked at the time, yet at the congress they deliberately refused to separate their political fortunes from the fortunes of the United Socialists who preach the murder of officers and civil war when the country is engaged with a foreign enemy. Hence temporizing resolutions were adopted which, while protesting abhorrence of the extreme Harveist doctrines, disclaimed any intention of excluding from the "Bloc" any fraction of the extreme democracy. In short the whole proceedings at the second Nancy Congress were nothing but a condonation of the doctrines promulgated at the first Congress.

THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

M. Regnault, the French Minister to Morocco, during his stay at Rabat, where Sultan Abdul Aziz arrived recently, has had several conferences with His Majesty, mainly concerned with the Sultan's desire to obtain monetary assistance from France. His Majesty is, in fact, in most desperate straits and unless he can speedily replenish his empty coffers, the whole system of Government in Morocco, such as it is, must collapse and general anarchy ensue, unless Mulai Hafid prove strong enough to seize the reins of power, impose his rule upon the tribes, and get himself recognised by the Powers. His envoys have been refused official reception at the British and German Foreign Offices. They could not, in fact, have any *locus standi*. It is not always easy to obtain diplomatic recognition even for accomplished facts but Mulai Hafid, up to the present, has accomplished nothing but proclaiming himself and has carefully avoided coming to grips with Abdul Aziz. Little or nothing has been heard lately of Sir Harry Maclean nor of his captor, Raisuli.

Fighting of a desultory character between General Drude's forces and some of the Arab tribes continues in the neighbourhood of Casablanca, and the last affair, on Oct. 19th, which commenced by a reconnaissance on the French side, developed into a long engagement and a brilliant cavalry action, ending in the retreat of the enemy after some hard fighting in which they displayed their usual reckless gallantry, and suffered very much heavier loss than the French. Five thousand mounted men from Mulai Hafid's force fought with the tribesmen against General Drude.

The position of the French Government in this Morocco business continues to be most difficult, in presence not only of Germany's distrust, but of the uncertainty attending the attitude of its Radical and Socialist supporters in the Chamber. The latter may conceivably enough refuse to allow the Government to risk being drawn into further complications, and then the last state of affairs will be worse than the first.

THE PRUSSIAN COURT SCANDALS.

TRIAL IN COURT.

The Central Civil Court of Berlin commenced, on October 23, the trial of a case replete with matter of the most scandalous and sensational character affecting members of the highest Civil and Military Society in Berlin. The name of the Emperor himself is not respected, inasmuch as it is frequently mentioned in the course of the proceedings, owing to the fact that several of the exalted personages against whom the most terrible charges are made were or still are members of His Majesty's immediate entourage. It appears to be not improbable that the evidence of the Kaiser himself may be taken on certain points. The plaintiff in the case is General Count Kuno Moltke who brings an action for libel and defamation against Herr Maximilian Harden, Editor of the Berlin paper "Die Zukunft." Herr Harden, a man of 46 is by birth a Polish Jew, an able journalist who has already figured as defendant in several libel cases. The case is having such an enormous *retentissement* not only in Germany but in every other country as to render necessary a few preliminary words concerning the events which led up to the present trial and inspired the incriminating articles which appeared in the "Zukunft" between November 1906 and April of the present year. According to what are believed to be authentic accounts published by the "Vossische Zeitung" and the National Zeitung," gossip of a sinister kind was rife among the Guards' messes at Potsdam last autumn owing to the resignation by Prince Henry of Prussia, eldest son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, of the Grand Mastership of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and his sudden departure for Egypt, in conjunction with the suicide of several young officers. They were the first signs of the coming storm. Several officers were one day discussing these incidents when one of their number drew attention to various articles in the "Zukunft" which seemed to indicate that scandals similar to those suspected in military circles were also rampant in other high quarters. This conversation came to the ears of the Crown Prince, who thereupon asked to be shown the incriminating articles in the "Zukunft." After perusing the articles in question his Imperial Highness requested General Count Hulsen-Haeseler, Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, to report the affair to His Majesty. To this proposal Count Hulsen-Haeseler demurred, on the ground that Prince Philip Eulenburg, the personage chiefly incriminated by the articles, was not an officer and that he was therefore not competent to take cognisance of the matter. With a resolute decision which won universal commendation, the Crown Prince promptly took the matter into his own hands and drew the Emperor's attention to the scandalous stories and suggestions which were being circulated in conversation and in the Press. The result of his Imperial Highness's intervention, which took place in the early part of last spring, was the retirement of General Count William Hohenau from his appointment as side-de-camp to the Emperor, the resignation by General Count Kuno Moltke of his post as commandant of the Berlin garrison, and the loss of the Imperial favour by Prince Philip Eulenburg, some time German Ambassador in Vienna and an intimate personal friend and political confidant of the Emperor. In addition a French diplomatist, who was also alleged to have belonged to the mystic inner circle which gathered round Prince Philip Eulenburg at Liebenberg Castle, withdrew from the capital when the catastrophe became imminent. Herr Harden in the "Zukunft" articles alluded in extremely guarded terms to certain mysterious and abnormal proclivities of the members of the Court Camarilla known as the "Liebenburg Round Table," the existence of which has been positively affirmed for a long time past as constituting a powerful and undue influence upon the Emperor's political decisions, an influence often overriding in fact that of the Imperial Chancellor. The latter on the eve of the dissolution of the Reichstag last November alluded in one of his speeches to the existence of an irresponsible Camarilla at Court and various otherwise inexplicable fluctuations in German policy, notably in regard to Morocco, have been attributed to this irregular and unconstitutional influence. The semi-official North German Gazette itself underlined the Chancellor's allusion as deliberately inferring that the poisonous Camarilla plant was flourishing a Court. Herr Harden in his articles took up the ground that men having the propensities which he attributed to the members of the Camarilla were not fit and proper persons to exercise influence upon the Emperor's decisions. He moreover contended that the irresponsible activity of the Liebenburg clique constituted a national danger, and he strenuously denounced the influence upon the Emperor of men who were bound to one another by "abnormal, if platonic, ties of friendship," and who boasted that they had "formed an impenetrable ring around the person of his Majesty." Count Hohenau retired from the scene and declined to take action against Herr Harden, but his associates apparently construed the articles in the "Zukunft" as imputing moral perversity within the meaning of the penal code. Prince Philip Eulenburg subjected himself to a voluntary examination in this sense before a representative of the Public Prosecutor last June. Herr Harden, who was cited as a witness, deposed before the Civil Court of Charlottenburg that he had not brought any specific accusations against Prince Eulenburg. He declined to make any further statement or to name the sources of his information since he had not been arraigned by the Court, but merely attended as a witness. As far as Prince Eulenburg is concerned, therefore, the case remains in abeyance.

General Count Moltke, on the other hand, after a fruitless attempt to induce Herr Harden to accept a challange to a duel, instituted

feature of this state of affairs that persons who were in the Imperial "entourage" were addicted to unnatural vice. Herr Harden did not say this in his article because at the time they were written it was not necessary to say it, but I assert it now. The group which Herr Maximilian Harden combated and, as I believe, combated with success, was, as an actual matter of fact, addicted to unnatural vice." At this point Dr. Bernstein named seven witnesses whom he proposed to call in support of his allegations. In the further course of the proceedings Herr Harden speaking of Prince Philip Eulenburg said that the late Prince Bismark had described Prince Eulenburg's character in the plainest and most forcible language. As to Count Moltke the defendant declared that General Count Hulsen Haseler had referred to the plaintiff in terms which it was impossible to repeat except *in camera*. Count Moltke repudiated most emphatically the suggestion that there existed in his Majesty's entourage a group of persons who worked together for political ends and who exerted a pernicious influence. The spheres of official administration in Germany were too sharply divided to permit of the formation of a circle of that kind. Herr Harden asserted that Count Moltke had been compelled to take action against him. If he had not taken action he would have had to forfeit his uniform. This was strenuously denied by plaintiff's counsel and as to the charge of exerting political influence counsel appealed to the German Emperor to testify that Count Moltke had never made use of his position to promote any political ends whatever. Later on the public were excluded, only the representatives of the press being allowed to remain. The evidence of a former trooper of the Gardes du Corps Regiment was taken with regard to disgusting orgies which he described as having taken place in 1896 at the Potsdam residence of Count Lynar, who was at that time a captain in the regiment. The witness thought that he recognized Count Kuno Moltke as one of those who were present at these orgies. He had also believed that he recognized Prince Philip Eulenburg from a picture in the Almanach de Gotha shown him by Herr Harden. There was some debate as to whether the Eulenburg in question might not be a younger brother of Prince Philip. Count Hohenau took part in the orgies. Both Count Hohenau and Count Lynar had been compelled to leave the army on account of revelations with regard to their proceedings. The witness had last year communicated with Herr Harden in consequence of what he had read in the newspapers, and had placed information at his disposal. Asked as to whether such orgies were common, witness replied that they were "now forbidden." He specified the measures taken to prevent the men from being exposed to solicitations. The object of the examination was to show that it must have been known to Count Moltke that his intimate friend and relation, Count Hohenau, was addicted to these practices. Herr Harden intimated his intention of calling Count von Hulsen Haseler, chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, and the Count setting aside Prince Philip Eulenburg's plea of disability through illness decided to cite him as a witness.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS RICE CROP OF 1907-1908.

SOWINGS REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1905-1906 the area under rice in the Madras Presidency has represented 10·6 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

The total area under rice in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1907 is 3,747,700 acres or about 2 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1906. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by about 1 and 4 per cent. respectively. There has been a marked decrease in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Nellore, Salem, Vizagapatam and Ganjam and a marked increase in the districts of Tanjore, Guntur, Kistna, Godavari, Malabar, Cuddapah, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Anantapur. The small resultant decrease may be ascribed to want of timely and sufficient rainfall. In most districts the crop was sown in July or August and in a few, in September; the former date is considered to be normal and the latter late. The general condition of the crop is reported to be from fair to good, but rain is needed in some of the taluks.

The total area of rice reported to have been sown in villages other than ryotwari is 2,19,900 acres or about 79 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1906.

MADRAS GINGELLY CROP OF 1907-1908.

THE SECOND SOWINGS REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1905-1906 the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 17·2 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.]

The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1907 is 3,14,000 acres or about 8 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1906. It is, however, less than the averages of five and ten years by 28 and 29 per cent. respectively. The increase is most marked in the districts of Salem and North Arcot and is attributed partly to increase in the price of gingelly and partly to seasonable rainfall.

The condition of the crop is reported to be either fair or good.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is 25,500 acres are more than double the area reported for the corresponding period of 1906.

MADRAS COTTON CROP.

SECOND REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1905-1906, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 5·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.

The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1907 is 604,400 acres or about 28 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1906. Of this area, 129,400 acres relate to early sowings and 475,000 acres to late sowings. Compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1906, the early sowings show an excess of 17,200 acres or 15 per cent., and the late sowings show a deficiency of 254,100 acres or 35 per cent. The total area is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 13 and 10 per cent. respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1906, is most marked in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Guntur and is attributed to want of seasonable rainfall.

The condition and prospect of both the early and late crops are reported to be fair to good, but rain is required in some taluks.

The total area under cotton reported from villages other than ryotwari is 54,500 acres or 700 acres more than that reported for the corresponding period of 1906.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Port Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	1	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famanji, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.....	0	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Bat Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	*21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	1	0	87
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,161		
Same date last year	3	1	87

MR. FISHER UNWIN some time ago initiated a "first novel" competition, offering a prize of £100 for the best story by a writer who had never had a novel published. The prize was won by Mrs. Baillie-Saunders, with her book "Saints in Society." Now he is starting a second competition on similar lines for a prize of 100 guineas, full particulars of which will be sent post free on application to Mr. Fisher Unwin, I, Adelphi-terrace, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London England

SWADESHI MOVEMENTS.

The Gaekwar Sugar Works, and Distillery Company, Ltd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In response to my letter published in your issue of the 21st. ultimo, Messrs. K. A. Ghaswalla and Co., under the above heading have supplied the shareholders of the Gaekwar Sugar Works and Distillery Co., Ltd., with some explanation in your valuable columns of the 28th idem.

Now, will Messrs. Ghaswalla and Co., the Agents, be good enough to enlighten the shareholders to their satisfaction on the following points?

The Agents write that "the accounts are audited and made up to the 17th of August 1907, and will "very shortly," be placed before the general meetings." The Company has been in existence for the last two years—the date of registration is 3rd October 1905. A Balance Sheet should be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within 12 months after the Company has been registered, and once at least in every year afterwards within 12 months from the filing of the balance sheet immediately preceding. I shall be glad to know whether the first balance sheet has been so filed, and if so when it was filed, and also when will the other one be placed before the General Meeting as the words "very shortly" are vague and do not state the time exactly.

In the Prospectus, the Agents required a Capital of Rs. 350,000, in 3,500 shares of Rs. 100 each. "With great exertion they have been able to dispose of" only 702 shares out of 3,500 by the month of July 1907. Before floating the Company, they had on their own account and responsibility purchased the Sugar Factory at Gandevi for Rs. 60,000 from the Government of Gaikwad Sirkar. Was it advisable to float a Company with a Capital of Rs. 70,000, out of which Rs. 60,000 were to be paid for the machinery and plant leaving a balance of Rs. 10,000 for working expenses? Can it be explained why the Company was at all floated under the circumstances, when only one-fifth of the number of required shares was subscribed? If the Agents have seriously the interest of the shareholders at heart, as they allege in their letter to you, was it not a proper course that they might not have allotted the shares, but refunded the application money when they knew that over and above 702 applications were not forthcoming?

Since the Agents are not successful during these two years in disposing of enough number of shares for commencing the business, how long are the shareholders expected to wait? By Section 128 of the Indian Companies Act, whenever the Company under that Act does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year, it may be wound up by the Court. Is it not now proper for the Agents to decide one way or the other, either to start the business at once or to give it up?

In their letter to me dated 22nd February last, the Agents state that through the death of Mr. Premchund Roychund, they lost a good shareholder and his valuable assistance. Assuming that the death of Mr. Premchund was a blow to this particular concern, were there not other influential brokers in Bombay who could have equally assisted in floating the Company, as, from the number of Companies recently started and making good profits, we cannot but think that the Bombay people are eager to give encouragement to new industries and to make good and profitable investments?

The Agents, in their reply to the shareholders, copy of which is also printed in your issue of the 28th ultimo, (though as a matter of fact I did not receive such a reply) ask them "to make a little further effort and to take at least one more fully paid up share" etc. Do they not thereby presume that the shares cannot be disposed of in open market on their own merits, and the Agents should no longer rely upon the public for support which according to their own experience is most disappointing? Will the Agents be good enough to inform me whether under the circumstances, there are any reasons to wait for the public support?

Were not many induced to join the concern as Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sirdar Naoroji Pudumji and Sheth Fijbhucandas Atmaram were associated with it?—Yours, etc.

P. M. MEHTA.

Navsari, November 8th.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ON THE CONGRESS.

It is stated that Mr. Keir Hardie, on being interviewed by the special correspondent of a Madras contemporary, in connection with the approaching session of the Congress and party differences said: "I am diffident about expressing publicly my opinion on a question which is domestic to India. Generally speaking I am of opinion that it would be a great tactical mistake to change the venue of Congress from Nagpur to Madras. It is said that the advanced section at Nagpur would prove irreconcilable and disturb proceedings, leading to Police intervention. Having had considerable experience of similar fears regarding congresses at home and seen them falsified frequently, I feel assured that they are equally groundless in this case. All sections of the Congress party, Moderates and Extremists, will realise that the present is a critical moment in the history of India, when it behoves all who love Motherland to close up ranks and present united front to opponents. To remove the Congress from Nagpur would be interpreted by opponents of reform to mean that the people of India are not agreed as to what they want and so hopelessly impossible. This would be excuse for postponing all reform. Friends of India in England would be disheartened and feel their hopelessness in appealing on behalf of those who cannot agree themselves. My opinion therefore is that the Congress should meet at Nagpur. All sections should undertake to conduct proceedings in orderly fashion. The more acute points of difference should be postponed till opinion has ripened. It should be resolved to hold the Congress in London next year, so as to bring reforms demanded by Indians and their true condition home to the heart and conscience of the people of Great Britain. If some such line be followed there is fair hope that the next few years will see substantial progress towards self-government under the British flag. Everything depends on unity, and I would respectfully appeal first to young enthusiasts at Nagpur and elsewhere not to allow their zeal to out-run the limits of discretion, and next to responsible leaders of both sections to compose differences in this crisis and not by their folly hand over India to reactionaries."

Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

The second day of the bazaar in connection with the Y. M. C. A. was held on Saturday afternoon and was, on the whole, very successful. The ladies in charge of the stalls spared no pains to make the bazaar a success. At 4 p. m. Mr. A. R. King of the Bombay Secretariat, in his capacity as chairman, thanked Mrs. Aston for her kindness in coming over to Y. M. C. A. to declare the bazaar open, and pointed out in a very spirited address the unselfish work of the institution, what they had been doing, and how they are entitled to the public generosity. He regretted very much that the bazaar was held in the absence of Mr. Proctor, who, he said, was a tower of strength to the Y. M. C. A. After the sales in the bazaar, a very interesting programme was gone through. Mr. Bradley disguised himself as the missing link and entertained the audience by telling their fortunes, while the scientific and shadowgraph exhibitions held under the direction of Messrs. F. C. Massey and Normand, and the washing competition of Mr. Rose were most pleasing features of the entertainment.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The House on the Thames, by G. W. Appleton, John Long.

The Lady of the Blue Motor, by G. S. Paternoster, John Long.

A Lovely Little Radical, by Alice M. Diehl, John Long.

In the Queen's Service, by Dick Donovan, John Long.

The Red Cap of Liberty, by L. T. Meade, Fisher Unwin.

Miss Doving's Prize, by I. S. Winter, G. Bell & Sons.

The Eternal Feminine, by Ada Cambridge, G. Bell & Sons.

Elegant Daughters, by Dorothea Gerard, John Long.

Life and To-morrow (Selections from John Oliver Hobbes), Fisher Unwin.

The Pilgrimage, by C. E. Lawrence, John Murray.

The Prophet, by F. Walderick, Lawrence & Jellicoe.

The Soul of a Priest, by The Duke Litta, Fisher Unwin.

DIVALI CELEBRATION.

The Depressed Classes Mission of Bombay celebrated the Divali festival by organising a gathering on the Hindu New Year's Day in the School premises at Elphinstone Road. The School building was tastefully decorated and the children in gay attire, accompanied by their parents, mustered strong and were received by the teaching staff. A large number of visitors from the higher castes, including ladies, were present on the occasion. Dr. S. . Lad having asked Mr. B.B. Koregaokar to take the chair, the proceedings commenced with music and recitations by the pupils of the schools. Mr. Syed Abdul Kadir the manager of the Mission institutions then gave the following brief summary of the work done during the last few months :—

The Depressed Classes Mission was started in Bombay on the 18th of October 1906 with the object of elevating the low caste people by means of conducting different institutions as mentioned in its prospectus. Till the establishment of the above mentioned Sewa Sadan in May last, the work conducted by the mission was the Day School at Parel and two Night Schools with a small number of boys and girls and a free Dispensary. Many of the low caste people did not even know what this mission was meant for. So long the institution was managed by the Secretary with the help of some friends and paid teachers.

With the experience of the first six months' work, the Secretary found that the object of the Mission could not be fulfilled unless there was a body of young men who would wholly devote themselves to the Mission work. While he was so anxious for the Mission, he met, in February last, a generous philanthropist who encouraged him in his attempts to form a body of devoted men and made some important suggestions in the Mission work. He also undertook to pay one hundred rupees every month towards the expenses of the workers. Within three months after this, the Secretary by the grace of God was able to secure for Mission work two educated young ladies and two gentlemen all devoted to the Mission.

With these four as missionaries, the institution called the Nirashrit Sewa Sadan was started on 22nd May 1907. At present, it is lodged in the top floor of the building which contains the Mission School near the Globe Mill. One more young lady joined the institution on 12th June 1907 and is being trained there for the Mission work.

OBJECT.

(1) The object of the Sadan is to the train such of the high caste young people as may be found disposed to devote themselves to some useful and charitable work—especially unmarried young ladies and homeless widows.

(2) To maintain and provide work for such devoted people after their being trained in the Sadan in connection with the Depressed Classes Mission and similar benevolent activities for the poor and neglected people.

WORK.

Schools.—The day school and night schools are managed by the Sewa Sadan Missionaries. A special night class is opened for grown up girls who during the day time work in the mills. Five such girls attend the class. A Sunday class is held every Sunday morning. About 40 children attend it regularly. Moral and religious instruction is given in the form of stories. A sewing class is organised in which sewing and embroidery work is taught. Seven poor women attend the class.

Religious work.—Every day there is Bhajan early in the morning and once a week there is divine service in the Sadan. There are Saturday meetings in which lectures on moral and social subjects are delivered. Kirtans are performed and readings given from the works of the Saints as Bhakti Vijaya. On holidays special meetings of women are held. Practicular attention is paid to create the habit of cleanliness among them and to improve their social customs. In the last four months there were four lectures, 2 kirtans and 5 Bhaktivijaya reading.

Saturday and Sunday Baths:—In order that the children should be acenstomed to be clean, the missionaries give them Saturday and Sunday baths. They also collect old clothes from well-to-do people and distribute them among the needy.

Sona Vanvashiya Sanmitra Samaj:—With a view to promote efforts of self improvement and self help among the people the association was started in Byculla. There are more than 20 members who regularly attend the meetings held every Saturday night. The members after preliminary bhajan address the meeting by turns on useful subjects.

Difficulties in the Mission Work:—There are many difficulties in the way of the missionaries. Neither the high caste people feel for these most miserable creatures nor the latter feel the necessity of their being elevated. The very few of the low caste people who are in a better condition do not show much sympathy with the mission. They do not mix with their own people and always try to remain aloof. When our missionaries visit their places they try to avoid their visits. Others are so degraded that they feel and openly say that it is their lot to be in such wretched condition. They are not always ready to send their children to school. As the Missionaries have to do the work by coming in personal contact with the people, they have to live among them. As the part of the city where the present Sadan is situated is damp and marshy the workers often suffer from fever. Therefore it is desired that the Sadan should be in an open and healthy place not far from the low caste localities. Still the mission is slowly making its progress.

Future Hopes:—The mission needs a large body of competent self-sacrificing workers. The field for work is very large and pecuniary means can be secured with proper efforts. The greatest need is felt of the body of devoted workers. If they are secured and the work is continued with patience and perseverance success is sure.

Mr. Koregaonkar the chairman then called upon Mr. K. A. Padhye of Thana to address the school children. Mr. Padhye made a brief speech in Marathi, impressing upon the juvenile listeners the necessity of education. The lecturer also urged upon the parents of the children to raise their own status by active co-operation with the good work of the mission. The address was followed by music, recitations and distribution of sweets to the children.

On Thursday the 7th instant, the children of these Schools met at the residence of Rao Bahadur A. R. Talcherkar in the evening. The garden was tastefully decorated and presented a gay sight. Prof. N.B. Ranade addressed the children in Marathi which was followed by music and a magic lantern exhibition The entertainment was also attended by ladies and gentlemen of higher castes. After partaking of light refreshments, the usual vote of thanks being given, the party broke up late in the evening.

JOST'S FAN SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY.

The first Statutory Meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Friday last at the Company's Offices, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Chairman, presiding. Before the Directors' Report was laid before the Meeting and adopted, the Chairman referring to the satisfactory condition of the Company drew attention to the statement in the Report that "though the period of the year which is covered by this report is usually considered the slack season for business, the results obtained have been gratifying to your Directors, and they have every reason to hope to be able to lay before you a very satisfactory report on the completion of the first year's working. The Directors are pleased to be able to state that a noticeable increase has been experienced in all branches of the Company's business over that of Messrs. C. Jost and Co., for the corresponding period in previous years."

On the proposition of Mr. Bub, seconded by Mr. Newman Taylor, it was resolved that the Directors at present in office be reappointed. By subsequent resolutions Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri were appointed Auditors to the Company and some alterations in the Company's Articles of Association, which had previously been notified, were considered and passed.

Mr. Carl Jost, the Managing Director, explained the nature of the work for the Company which he had been enabled to transact during his recent visit to Europe and stated that he had every reason to believe that his visit would prove fruitful of still further profitable business to the Company in the near future. He thanked the Directors for again accepting office. The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR. RICHARD BURN, I.C.S., Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer for India" is a passenger by the *Egypt* due at Bombay on the 8th November. Our London correspondent hears that Mr. Burn has been invited to contribute a paper on the "Gazetteer" to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. The merits of this monumental work deserve to be better known by the public at home. What, for example, would Canada have done, if it is possible to conceive of that vigorous young community producing such a work? India is rather slow in arriving at the fact that we are living in an advertising age.

FACTORY COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

The Indian Factory Labour Commission arrived at Ahmedadad on Friday morning and inspected various mills and recorded evidence later in the day.

Dealing with adults it was sought to be elicited whether the working hours of adult males should be limited, and if so, what number should be fixed. Concerning children the chief points were whether the minimum age of nine should be raised and should certificates of both age and physical fitness be required before the children were allowed to work in factories. Employment in sets and provision of elementary education also found a place. An important series of questions has also been presented to factory owners, agents, and managers.

Mr. Chimanbhai Nagandas, of the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, agreed with a fixed twelve and a half-hours working day, with the half hour interval extra. In his opionion operatives did not personally object to long hours except those who came from a distance and who could not get home till late. Concerning an apparent drop in the output as hours of work increased, witness thought that it might look smaller per hour, but was not so per day, and it was not more economical for the owner to work shorter hours. He did not agree with the creation of a half-time.

Witness thought the present age of nine for children quite proper. He foresaw considerable difficulty in the way of the physical certificate of fitness, concerning which every doctor had his own standard. He had no objection to children working in regular and ascertained sets. He had tried compulsory education but found that the children kept away. Personally he liked the principle of compulsory education but would not like education made compulsory by law. He thought the adults wasted three hours a day idling outside the mill, and he was in favour of two stoppages in the course of the twelve and a half-hour day. Owners would then have to be a little more strict, and the difficulty would lie in enforcing that strictness.

Mr. N. R. Divecha, of the Advance Mills, also agreed with a twelve and a half hours day. He said the men were now overworked, especially in the hot season. He did not agree with night shifts. The creation of a new class of young persons was, to his mind, impracticable, because children were not now overworked so as to require special protection, and mill-hours would be interfered with. Children at present had fifty per cent. of their work-time free. He did not agree with giving more time off in the middle of the day to women. Owing to the hours wasted employers had to employ more hands. In the last two years Ahmedabad had seen eighteen new mills, each with from ten to fifteen spindles per mill. Old mills also had added spindles, with the result that there had been an addition of about 250,000 spindles. The probable number of new looms was 65,000.

Mr. Vaikuntrai Ambalal Desai, of the Ahmedabad Merchants Spinning Mills Company, did not agree with the proposal to work twelve and a half hours a day. If they fixed that number the men would only actually work ten hours. He was opposed to the restriction of hours of adult labour. In his opinion the death rate among mill-hands was low compared with cultivators. Mill-hands, too, only drink once a week whilst menials drink every day. Mill-hands did not drink because they had no time, and from this point of view long hours were an advantage. He thought the present age of children the proper one. He saw no objection to the physical fitness certificate for children, but he did not think another certificate was necessary when the child reached fourteen. He approved of education for the children, and he thought some inducement should be offered them to go to school. Owing to the habit of idling he had to employ thirty percent. more hands, and in some departments fifty per cent. He approved of two intervals, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Mr. Muganlal Jeychund, Secretary of the Swadeshi Mill which was started last August, stated that he had but little actual inside experience. He disapproved of the legislative interference with the hours of labour for adult and child, and saw too many difficulties in the way of the physical fitness certificate. Mill-hands were not reduced in health by their work.

The Commission then adjourned till Saturday.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

The Programme of the Grand Fancy Fair which Her Excellency Lady Minto has graciously consented to open on November 15th, in aid of the New Wards in the Civil Hospital and the Father Bigi Memorial Widows' Home, is now completed, and it would be difficult to find one containing such a varied and pleasing selection of entertainments. The Members of the Committee have spared no pains either in the selection or the arrangement of the various "Shows," and the public may feel assured that the money expended at the Fancy Fair will, as Shakespeare would say, "be twice blessed, blessing him that gives and him that takes." The ground round the Clock Tower and Sirdar Bagh is being transformed into a veritable fairyland. Gardens have been planted, handsome arcades for the Stalls, the walls and arches of which are to be appropriately decorated; an upper varandah of the Sirdar Bagh is to be screened off from this coign of vantage, from whence purdah ladies will have a full view of all that is being done in the Fair below. Sites have been mapped out for a large Cafe Chantant and numerous "side-shows," which are to include a "Baby Show" and a "Comic Song Competition," entries for both of which are fast being received by Mr. Rod H. Cameron, the Entertainment Director. Other "side-shows" which will be open each day will be a Mammoth Fishing Pond, Orchestral and Variety Concerts, at which many talented local amateurs have kindly promised to assist; the very latest and best Cinematograph Show is coming from Bombay, there is to be a Wizard's Tent and a Gipsy's Tent, where conjuring, magic illusions and the black art, fortune-telling, and clairvoyance will be dealt with by expert exponents of these arts, and Professor Cruch, the well-known master of legerdemain has promised to give specially convincing proofs of his wonderful powers. The touch of "Home" will not be wanting from this unique entertainment in aid of charity, for the familiar sight of a "Punch and Judy Show," "Aunt Sally" and cocoanut shies, merry-go-rounds and a shooting gallery will recall to many the long remembered joys of a Fair on the village green, associated in the mind as some of the red-letter days of childhood. The arrangements made by the Committee for the supply of refreshments during the three days of the Fair require special remark. Besides the Stall for afternoon tea and light refreshments a first-class dinner will be served each night from the Club, and a first-class Bar will be open throughout the time of the Fair, and luncheon or other light refreshments can be obtained on the 16th or 18th, so that members can arrange to spend the day on the ground with the assurance that their material needs will be catered for, or they can make up parties to dine and spend the evening at the Fair, without the fatigue of having to return to their homes for dinner. Then the well-known Contractors Messrs. John and Co. have undertaken to cater for the general public, and are making ample arrangements to supply sit-down meals or light refreshments at most reasonable rates to all-comers—a real boon to those coming from a distance—and the public may feel certain of obtaining "recherche" refreshments of every description, and there will also be a fully-equipped Bar open to all, and each day with ample supplies of cool and refreshing beverages.

The Fair will be opened at 4-30 p. m. on the 15th instant by Her Excellency Lady Minto, and the Band of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers will be in attendance. Saturday, the 16th, will be characterised as the Children's Day, and the Band of the 2nd (Q. O.) Rajput Light Infantry will be present. Monday, the 18th, the last day of the Fair, is to be styled the Military Day, and the Band of the 13th Hussars will be present, and in the evening Herr Otto Schmidt will give his Grand Orchestral Concert in which the full Band of the Hyderabad Contingent will take part in the Cafe Chantant, and Mrs. Jervis, Miss Moir, Mr. Melville Boardman, Mr. Luschwitz, and four gifted local amateurs have kindly offered to assist.

Seats can be booked at Messrs. Spencer and Co., Ltd., The Parade, and it now only rests with the philanthropic-minded residents of Secunderabad and Hyderabad to make the Fancy Fair the grand financial success that it deserves to be, and which end its public-spirited promotors have done their very best to secure.

COCONUT PALM DISEASE.

During recent years considerable attention has been given in various parts of the Tropics, more especially in the West Indies, Ceylon and the Philippines, to the diseases and pests of the coconut palm. The great damage to the coconut plantations in Cuba through an epidemic bud-rot disease of the palms, which threatens to result in disaster to the whole industry there, the spread in late years of coconut root and leaf diseases in Trinidad and the continued extension of bud-rot in Jamaica, together with the recent "bleeding disease" noted in Ceylon, prove the necessity for more careful and systematic study of the various diseases the palm is subject to and the urgency with which curative measures should be taken up on the first signs of the presence in plantations of any of these plant diseases. The curious 'bleeding disease' of the coconut in Ceylon is under the careful investigation of the Government Mycologist, whose early reports will be duly published. In Trinidad the Mycologist of the West Indian Department of Agriculture, Mr. A. Stockdale, has made a lengthy investigation of the coconut diseases in Trinidad. We give here certain extracts from his interesting reports made to the Imperial Commission of Agriculture, W. I.

THE INDUSTRY IN TRINIDAD.

The coconut thrives best on a thoroughly permeable soil, from which it can obtain a copious supply of water, and it is doubtless for this reason that the rich permeable, well-drained alluvial soils which generally border on the sea shore are held to be the best suited for successful cultivation. It would, however, appear that soil condition are of far greater importance to the growth of the coconut than the exposure to sea breezes, for the amount of water present in the roots of the coconut palm show that a large supply of this fluid is necessary.

It is estimated that 14,000 acres were under coconut cultivation, in Trinidad in 1902, but the recent improvements in the prices for coconuts and their products has induced more planting to be done. A much larger acreage is now devoted to their cultivation. The chief coconut districts in Trinidad are the Cedros and Icacos districts which from the south-western portion of the island, the coast line between Manzanilla and Galeota points on the east coast where the plantations are continuous (referred to in this reports as the Mayaro district) and parts of the coast line between La Brea and Cedros points on the west coast known as the La Brea and Oropuche districts. There are besides a few isolated plantations on the north known as the Toco district, and a few around Port-of-Spain at Cocorite and Laventille. Visits were made to all the districts except Toco where the conditions were reported as being similar to those in some parts of Mayaro.

It was observed that soil conditions in most cases were fairly favourable although much more could be done in the matter of systematic drainage and careful cultivation. Reference, however, will be made to the different conditions later. From the above it will be seen that the coconut industry of Trinidad is one of great importance and therefore it is reasonable to expect that any disease or diseases of the coconut palms, that were likely of becoming widely distributed should cause considerable anxiety, especially when it was reported that of 25,000 trees on one plantation in the Cedros district over 3,000 trees have been destroyed within the last twelve months and many were more showing signs of disease.

During the inquiry, three distinct diseases of coconuts were found, two of which are apparently due to the attacks of fungi, and one, until further information can be obtained, must be said to be of bacterial origin. One fungus attacks the roots and appears also in the petioles, and for convenience of identification the disease caused by it will be referred to as the 'Root disease.' The other fungus attacks the leaves, and this disease will be described as the 'leaf disease.' The bacteria on the other hand give rise to rotting of the terminal bud and this will be spoken of as the "Bud-rot." Besides these diseases, insect attacks were noticed on three estates—a scale insect attack on the leaves on an estate in Mayaro district, a beetle attack on an estate in La Brea district and locusts on an estate at Icacos. My chief object at present is to submit a short and simple account of the diseases that have been investigated and to suggest remedial measures as far as possible.

It have been found necessary to introduce certain scientific terms in the body of this report, but the wording has been as simple as possible. In order that the destruction caused by fungi may be the more clearly understood, it should be pointed out that fungi can roughly be classed into three groups—(1) Forms which live only on living plants and animals (parasites); (2) Forms which live only on dead vegetable for animal matter (saprophytes) and (3) Forms which live on either dead matter or on living plants or animals (facultative parasites). Some of the fungi mentioned as attacking coconuts belonging to this latter class and whereas the living plant must be looked upon as a machine, (and any fungus, that is capable of attacking and killing its roots, must reduce the amount of water and food taken up by the plant from the soil, and any fungus, that kills leaf tissues, must upset the normal functions of the leaves), it is apparent that by continued action parasitic-fungi on a healthy plant interfere with the normal physiology of the plant and ultimately cause its death, while the presence of large heaps of deseased material on a plantation may tend to further carry on its life. Disease is an extremely complex phenomenon, involving many reactions and interactions between the plant and its enviroment and, therefore, every disturbance of functional equilibrium has to be carefully considered before any definite conclusions can be arrived at. In this report every consideration has been given to the results of practical experiments and to the soil and climate conditions of the different localities in order that the "pros and cons" should be carefully weighed before any remedical measures are suggested.

ROOT DISEASE.

An attack of this disease is generally first shown by the leaves. They show a slightly wilted appearance, then turn yellow, first at the tips and then gradually all over the leaflets. These dry up, blacken, hang down from the 'cabbage,' and often remain for a considerable time before they are shed,—a badly attacked palm often being entirely enclosed in numbers of leaves around its trunk. Frequently, however, it is notice that the leaves do not hang down around the trunk, but the petioles break across leaving the sheathing portion on the trunk, while the foliage portions of the leaves have fallen to the ground. Sometimes the petiole does not completely break and the foliage portion of the leaf hangs vertically downwards, attached to the portion of the petiole that is left attached to the stem.

The outer leaves are sometimes those that show signs of wilting and yellowing first, but this is not always so, for frequently palms may be noticed in which a 'middle' ring of leaves becomes wilted and yellow, while rings of green leaves remain above and below. After the yellowing of the leaves, trees bearing a good crop of nuts, as a rule, gradually shed most if not all of them irrespective of their size and state of development, and the flowers subsequently produced do not set. In fact, it is possible for a person to pick out with certainty trees that are diseased before any yellowing of the leaves is noticed, by carefully looking at the condition of the leaves and at the latest flowers that are being put forward. Any trees that are diseased can at once be singled out. The local conditions of the soil must be considered before a tree is definitely stated to be diseased as the whole appearance of the diseased trees suggest a lack of water, and, therefore, may be confused with trees that are suffering from this cause along in drought-affected areas.

An increased supply of water, either natural or artificial will improve the conditions of drought-affected trees, but the wilted appearance of disease trees although it may be slightly less noticeable, is more permanent, and the symptoms do not disappear. After a number of the leaves have yellowed and died, it is only a question of time before the terminal bud falls over and becomes a putrid mass, and the palm eventually dies, as it has no power of branching or of producing a new growing point. [When a coconut palm is affected by any disease or pest., the terminal bud, in the advance stages becomes involved in a rot. This must not be confused with 'bud-rot' which appears to be a specific disease, as the roots, stem and leaves are sound, while the bud is in a diseased condition.] Trees which only present external signs of disease to the experienced observer show that apparently the roots are probably the parts which become first affected. After a considerable number of these have been rendered useless in contributing to the life of the plant, changes take place which result in a sour-smelling red discoloration in the stem that probably commences at the level of the ground and extends upwards.

THE NEW ELLERMAN LINER.

The arrival in the Mersey of the new steamer "City of Paris" is the latest evidence of the enterprise of Sir John Ellerman Bart. This new liner has just left the hands of Messrs. Barclay Curle and Co., of the Clyde, and is the largest vessel ever built to sail from Liverpool for Indian Port. She has a dead-weight capacity of 11,500 tons, is constructed on the most modern lines, with a view to the safety of passengers and crew, being sub-divided into a number of airtight compartments and provided with a double water tight bottom. She is fitted to carry 265 saloon passengers and 70 second class. The accommodation is of the very best, all the furniture and decorations being the production of Messrs. Wearing and Gillow. The saloons are pictures of luxury, and the state rooms represent the very latest in furniture and fitting. Smoke-rooms, nurseries, gymnasiums, deck lounge and the other features constitute the "City of Paris" a veritable floating hotel.

The new liner which left the Princes Stage on the 24th October, is expected to make the run to Calcutta, for which port she sailed with a full complement of passengers in 22 days.

In connection with the sailing a special train arrived at Riverside station with a number of saloon passengers from London.

SIR GEORGE GREY.

A Great Pro-Consul.

"Sir George Grey: Pioneer of Empire in Southern Lands." By George C. Henderson, M.A., Professor of History at Adelaide University. (Dent. 12s 6d.)

What happens when a statesman is sent to administer British possessions overseas, while politicians remain in authority at home? The answer to that question is the history of the British Empire for a hundred years. The statesman is taken, used, and thrown away. The politicians remain. The life and times of Sir George Grey, soldier, Australian pioneer, South African Pro-Consul, Governor of New Zealand, are a sufficiently significant example of this melancholy truth.

George Grey was the son of Lieut.-Colonel Grey, who fell at the siege of Badajos. The Colonel's ancestors were Parliament men, and one of them, Lord Grey, set his signature to the warrant for King Charles execution. George Grey was born in 1812, and died in 1898, and fifty-seven years of his long life were spent in the service of his country. In 1829 he was appointed ensign, and was sent to Ireland, where the tithe war was waging.

The young soldier saw that in the miserable state of the Irish which profoundly affected the drift of his thoughts. "The Irish problem," says Mr. Henderson, "haunted him, and he could see no way of escape through the mass of tradition under which the countries of the Old World groaned." He conceived the idea of exploring north-west Australia, in the hope of finding good ground for settlement. Thus early did Grey determine that, in the familiar phrase, the new world should redress the balance of the old. He went out, not to extend the blessings of British civilisation, but to find a way of escape from the tyranny of British industrial conditions and the legalised despotism of British vested interests. The action stamps the man for what he was. His whole life was of a piece. Mr. Henderson implies that Grey was a Philosophic Radical, a man obsessed by catchwords, believing in "government by the people for the people," and the "greatest good of the greatest number." It would be more accurate to say that Grey was a man of high ambitions and of common sense.

Mr. Henderson—who, as his editor tells us, "writes from the standpoint of the statesman and historian"—is so anxious to be regarded as perfectly impartial (the judge in full ermine) that he expends a deal of valuable time and space in struggling to reconcile the irreconcilable. Grey may have been a Radical and all the rest of it, or he may not; but there is no do

SPORTING NEWS.

THE 9TH DIVISION POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 6.

The first tie in the above Tournament (13th Hussars *vs.* 14th Hussars) commenced on the 13th Hussar's ground, North Trimulgherry, on Monday afternoon, in fine weather and the ground in excellent condition. Owing to the absence of any advertisement through the usual mediums, announcing the event, very few people turned out to see what proved to be an exceedingly fine game.

The draw was as follows :—

13th Hussars vs. 14th Hussars to play on Monday; Royal Artillery, a bye; 20th Deccan Horse, a bye, and 33rd Light Cavalry, a bye. The Finals will be played on Friday, at 4-30 p.m.

The teams in the first match were :—

13th Hussars.	14th Hussars.
Mr. Steele.	Mr. Bruce.
Capt. Bayley.	Major Stephens.
Capt. Marchant.	Mr. Newburn.
Mr. Dangar (back.)	Mr. Astley (back).

General Rimington and Colonel Grantham were the Umpires.

In the first chukker four goals were made in rapid succession, the 14th Hussars making the first, the other goals being made alternately. Play afterwards ruled very even up to the fourth chukker, when the 14th led by 5 to 4. In the fifth chukker the 13th made a great effort and scored 2 more goals, which with 2 further goals added in the sixth and last chukker sent them out winners of a fast galloping game by 8 goals to 5.

Colonel Pedder and the Officers of the 13th Hussars were "At Home" to their friends, and the fine Band of the Regiment played during the afternoon.

SEMI-FINALS.

In ideal weather for Polo, though somewhat chilly for spectators, the semi-finals in the above tournament were decided last evening on the 13th Hussars' ground.

Colonel Pedder and Officers were "At Home" to their friends and among those present were General Sir James Wolfe Murray and Lady Murray, General and Mrs. Hamilton, General and Mrs. Rimington and a very large assembly of society. The fine Band of the regiment played selections during the afternoon.

13TH HUSSARS VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The game between the above commenced at 3-15; Colonel Grantham and Major Alexander of the 33rd Cavalry umpiring. The teams were :—

13th Hussars	Royal Artillery.
Mr. Steele.	Capt Craven.
Capt. Bayley.	Mr. Kelson.
Capt. Marchant.	Col. Stokes.
Mr Dangar (back).	Capt. Stopford (back).

This proved a one-sided game all through, the 13th Hussars early asserting their superiority, scoring four goals in the first chukker, two by Capt. Marchant and two by Capt. Bayley. In the 2nd chukker the Hussars continued to press heavily and the R. A. rarely broke away from them. They managed however to notch their one and only point in this chukker and the Hussars also made a goal, the board thus showing Hussars 5, R. A. 1.

The third chukker saw Captain Bayley always on the ball, and he scored another goal for his side. Captain Stopford was also making a great effort to turn the tide, but Mr. Dangar at back kept the coast clear. Just in time the Hussars hovered round the Gunners' goal and a further seemed immin nt but Stopford managed to avert the danger.

After the Hussars had scored another goal the R. A. rallied for a spell in the 4th chukker, but soon gave way to the superior efforts of the Cavalrymen. Captain Bayley was again conspicuous for brilliant play although once he missed badly when he had the ball and a clear field. Colonel Stokes too showed up better, but his pony did not answer altogether well.

It was a coincidence that both this and the last chukker were both "full timers." With 3 minutes and 38 seconds to play in the sixth and last chukker the Hussars continued to press their opponents but there was no further scoring and the game ended with :—

13th Hussars...	...	10 goals,
Royal Artillery...	...	1 "

The second game proved exceedingly exciting, the 20th Deccan Horse beating the 33rd Cavalry by the narrow margin of two goals to one. The teams were as follows :—

20th Deccan Horse.	33rd Cavalry.
Naik Siddi Kumar.	Mr. Willoughby.
Sawar Siddi Nur	Mr. Ferris.
Mr. A. E. H. Ley	Daffadar Alyar Khan.
Duff. Abdul Nur Khan (back.)	Capt. Lunham (back.)

Playing without Mr. Worgan (who, I regret to say, met with a nasty accident recently) and an inferior lot of ponies compared with their opponents, the Bolarum team started at a disadvantage but they immediately settled down to hard work and ultimately won one of the toughest and fastest games seen in this garrison, although it must be mentioned the 33rd had considerable hard luck in the latter part of the game, their loss of the goal ruled offside being particularly hard lines.

General Rimington and Major Taylor (13th Hussars) umpired in this match.

1st CHUKKER.—The pace was terrific and in two minutes Mr. Ferris dashed down and scored the first goal. He made two successive similar attempts in the next two minutes and it was not till the 6th minute that the 20th broke through and worked away in the 33rd's end, but the Daffadar managed to hold the flags tight.

33rd Cavalry	1
20th D. Horse	nil.

2nd CHUKKER.—Mr. Ley opened the chukker with a particularly fine run and hit home a grand near side stroke and secured a goal, gaining much applause. The pace continued fast and furious and no chances were given away on either side. The Deccan team seemed to get the best of the play in this chukker, Siddi Kumar of theirs narrowly missing a goal.

33rd Cavalry	1 goal
20th D. Horse	1 "

3RD CHUKKER.—Early in this Captain Lunham bid for the flags and got dangerously close but Nur Khan picked up the ball and sent it to safety. A little later Nur Khan got right into the 33rd's country but Lunham cleverly stopped his attempt at scoring. Mr. Ley obtained and sent to Siddi Kumar but Mr. Ferris nipped across and sent the ball to Mr. Willoughby. The 20th however still kept up a vigorous attack and at last the handy-little Siddi Kumar baffled the defence and scored the second goal for the Deccan a minute or so before time. Mr. Ferris made a great attempt to get into the Deccan's quarters but was repulsed, the score thus showing:—

20th Deccan	2 goals.
33rd Cavalry	1 goal

4TH CHUKKER.—Up and down play still at a lightning speed characterised the first half, until the 33rd began to press the 20th and rarely let them across the centre line. Indeed the 33rd had much the best of this chukker although no luck fell to them.

5TH CHUKKER.—The 33rd at once resumed their attack on the 20th's flags and the 20th were called upon to play all they knew to withstand the onslaught. At last Mr. Ferris found the ball and scored a well-directed shot. The red flag signalled a goal and the 20th's supporters began to fear defeat. The General (umpire) however ruled that Mr. Ferris was offside and disallowed the goal. The decision seemed to put fresh fire into the 33rd team and Captain Lunham made frequent visitations to the 20th's territory but he found a cast iron defence awaiting him and no headway was made. Mr. Ley got on another fine run but Colonel Stokes frustrated his effort in the nick of time, and somewhat sticky play ensued till the end of this chukker in mid-field.

6TH CHUKKER.—Determined to keep the score in their favour the 20th team at once assumed the offensive and reversed the order of things which prevailed in the last two chukkers. Siddi Kumar well backed by Mr. Ley was frequently near the 33rd's flags, and continual rushes were made even when Mr. Ley was off the field for half a minute. The 33rd did not cross the centre until on the last minute when Mr. Ferris made a desperate effort to equalise, but his effort was cleverly baulked by Siddi Nur and Nur Khan who had him well marked, and a memorable game ended amidst the greatest enthusiasm, by the 20th Deccan winning. Score :—

20th Deccan.....	2 goals,
33rd Cavalry	1 goal.

BOMBAY RACES.

Extra Meetings.

SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1908.

THE VISITORS' PLATE—Winner Rs 700; second Rs 200; third Rs 100 A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs 3,000 or over since 31st March 1905 Distance—7 furlongs.

THE SURREY PLATE—Winner Rs 770; second Rs 200; third Rs 100 A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs 3,000 or over since 31st March 1905 Distance—5 furlongs.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—Winner Rs 500; second Rs 200; third Rs 100 A Handicap for Arbs which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1905 Distance—1 mile.

MAIDEN ARAB PONY PLATE—Winner Rs 500; second, Rs 200; third Rs 100 For Maiden Arab 14 hands and under 14 hands to carry 9st W I Distance—5 furlongs

THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—Winner, Rs 500; second Rs 200; third Rs 100 A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs 500 or over since 31st March, 1905 Distance—5 furlongs.

THE SELLING PLATE—Winner, Rs 2 0; second Rs 100; third, Rs 50 For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1907 14 hands entered for Rs 1,200 to carry 9st W I 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400 Distance—1/2 mile.

ENTRY—NINTH EXTRA MEETING

For Races advertised as Rs 700 to winner, 4s 10 in other races Rs. 5, to close 6 p m, Monday, 3rd February, with Rs 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 6 p m, Thursday, 6th February, 1908 Handicaps will be published before 8 a m, Thursday, 6th February 1908.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE—Rs 6,500, out of which second receives Rs 1,000, and the third, a 500 For Horses W A and C PLATE—Rs 5,000, out of which second receives Rs 1,000, and the third, a 500 For Horses W A and C of the Viceroy's Cup, Calcutta, 1907, 4lbs not accumulative All Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1906, race distance at least 7 furlongs or upwards of the value of Rs 5,000 4lbs: Rs 5,000, 7lbs: Rs 4,000, 10lbs: Rs 2,000, 16lbs; Rs 1,000 21lbs; not accumulative Distance—1 1/4 miles Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, 1907, Rs 50; Tuesday, 7th January, 1908, Rs 75; Tuesday, 28th January when race will close Rs 100 with Rs 25 more, if not struck out before 7 p m, Saturday, 1st February, and Rs 25 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m, Saturday, 8th February, 1908

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400 and the third Rs 200 For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1905, or since that date flat races of any value of the aggregate of Rs 5,000 or over W A reduced 10lbs Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1905 of a race value Rs 900 or over: once 5lbs; twice 10lbs: other 15lbs Allowances—Horses which after landing have not won race value Rs 150 or over if landed after 1st September, 1907, 3lbs; after 1st October, 5 lbs; after 1st November 7lbs; not accumulative in addition to landing allowance in General conditions Distance—4 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 15; Tuesday 7th January Rs 20; Tuesday, 28th January, when race will close, Rs 30 with Rs 15 more if not struck out before 7 p m, Saturday, 8th February, 1908.

THE DEALERS' PLATE—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and third, Rs 200 For Arabs W A reduced 10lbs Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, race value Rs 900 or over: once 5lbs; twice, 7lbs; offener, 12lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs: of Rs 7,500, or over 7lbs; or Rs 10,000 or over, 14lbs: in addition to above penalties Allowance—Horses which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 15: Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 20; Tuesday, 28th January when the race will close, Rs 30 with Rs 15 more if not struck out before 7 p m, Saturday, 8th February, 1908.

THE FORT PLATE—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs 1,000 or over, since 31st March 1905 14 hands to carry 8st 10lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 500 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs: offener, 10lbs Winners since the above date race value Rs 800 or over: once, 7lbs: offener, 10lbs Winners since the above date race value Rs 500 or over: once, 4lbs; offener 7lbs in addition to above penalties Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Distance—6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 15: Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 20; Tuesday 28th January when race will close, Rs 30, with Rs 15 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Saturday, 8th February, and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before noon, 16th February, 1908.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1905 Handicap to be published by 8 a m, 16th February Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December Rs 15; Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 20; Tuesday 28th January when the race will close, Rs 30, with Rs 10 more for horses not struck out before 7 p m on Saturday, 15th February, and Rs 15 in addition for horses not struck out before noon, 16th February, 1908.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and third, Rs 200, A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1905 Distance—6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December Rs 10; Tuesday, 17th January, Rs 15; Tuesday, 28th January when race will close, Rs 20, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Wednesday, 12th February and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m, on Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Rs 500, out of which second receives Rs 100, and third, Rs 300 For Horses W A & C Penalty—The Winner of the Cal utta Plate 10st 4 lbs, Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1905, race value Rs 5,000, 4 lbs Rs 3,500, 10 lbs, Rs 2,000, 14 lbs Rs 1,500, 21 lbs not accumulatives, Distance 6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, 1907, Rs 40: Tuesday 7th January, 1908, Rs 60; Tuesday 28th January when race will close, Rs 80, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 p m Saturday, 1st February, and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Saturday, 8th February 1908.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP—Rs 2,500, out of which receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1905 Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 13th February Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday, 17th January, Rs 20; Tuesday, 28th January (when the race will close), Rs 30, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p.m., Saturday 15th February, and Rs 10, in addition if not struck out before noon, 16th February 1908.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200, A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, Handicap to be published by 8 a. M 16th February, Distance—6 furlongs, Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 10; Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 15; Tuesday, 28th January, when the race will close, Rs. 20, with Rs. 10 more if not struck out before 7 P.M., Wednesday, 12th February, and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 P.M., on Thursday, 13th February. 19 S.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Rs 5,000, out of which second receives Rs 800, and the third, Rs 400, For Arabs W A reduced 10lbs Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs twice, 7lbs: offener, 12lbs Winners, since the above date of races value as above, of the aggregate value of Rs 5000 or over 4lbs: of Rs 7,000 or over, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties.

Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5 lbs Distance—1 mile, 4 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 40; Tuesday 7th, January, Rs 60; Tuesday, 28th January when the race will close Rs 80 with Rs 30 more if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday, 13th February 1908

THE STEWARDS' PURSE Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race value Rs 2, 00 or over since 31st March 1905 Handicap to be published at Race Stand by 8 a m Tuesday, 13th February Distance—5 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 10; Tuesday 7th January Rs 15; Tuesday 28th January when the race will close Rs 20 with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p m Wednesday, 12th February, and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday 13th February, 1908

THE TOMLIE MESURIER PLATE—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives Rs 400 and the third Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under 14hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I Penalties Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs twice, 7lbs: offener 12lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs of Rs 7,000 or over 7lbs in addition to above penalties Allowances—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Distance—7 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December Rs 20; Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 30; Tuesday 28th January (when the race will close) Rs 40, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE MERLION PLATE—Rs 3,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July 1907—14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I Landing allowance clause does not apply The winner of the New Plate 1908 to carry a penalty of 5 lbs Distance 6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 20; Tuesday 7th January Rs 30 Tuesday 28th January when the race will close Rs 40 and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday 13th February, 1908

THIRD DAY—MONDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE FLYING PLATE—Rs 4,000, out of which second receives Rs 700, and the third, Rs 300 A Handicap for Horses Handicap to be published by 8 am, 16th February Distance—5 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 20; Tuesday, 7th January Rs 30; Tuesday 28th January when race will close, Rs 40, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 P M, Saturday, 8th February, 1908

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Rs 2000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under 13-3 to carry 8st 7lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; offener, 12lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs: of Rs 7,000, or over 7lbs; or Rs 10,000 or over, 14lbs: in addition to above penalties Allowance—Horses which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 15: Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 20; Tuesday 28th January when the race will close, Rs 30, with Rs 15 more if not struck out before 7 p m on Saturday, 15th February, and Rs 20 in addition for horses not struck out before noon, 16th February, 1908.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1905 Distance—6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December Rs 10; Tuesday, 17th January, Rs 15; Tuesday, 28th January when race will close, Rs 20, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Wednesday, 12th February and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m, on Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP—Rs 10,700, out of which second receives Rs 2,000 and the third Rs 1,000 A Handicap for Horses Handicap to be published by 8 a m, Thursday, 13th February Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 60; Tuesday, 7th January Rs 90; Tuesday, 28th January when the race will close, Rs 120, with Rs 30 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Wednesday 12th February and Rs 30 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m, on Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Rs 500, out of which second receives Rs 100, and third, Rs 300 For Horses W A & C Penalty—The Winner of the Cal utta Plate 10st 4 lbs, Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1905, race value Rs 5,000, 4 lbs Rs 3,500, 10 lbs, Rs 2,000, 14 lbs Rs 1,500, 21 lbs not accumulatives, Distance 6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, 1907, Rs 40: Tuesday 7th January, 1908, Rs 60; Tuesday 28th January when race will close, Rs 80, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 p m, Saturday, 1st February, and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Saturday, 8th February 1908.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP—Rs 2,500, out of which receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1905 Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 13th February Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 15; Tuesday 7th January Rs 20; Tuesday, 28th January (when the race will close), Rs 30, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 P.M., Saturday 15th February, and Rs. 10, in addition if not struck out before noon, 16th February 1908.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200, A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, Handicap to be published by 8 a. M 16th February, Distance—6 furlongs, Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 10; Tuesday 7th January Rs 15; Tuesday, 28th January, when the race will close, Rs. 20, with Rs. 10 more if not struck out before 7 P.M., Wednesday, 12th February, and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 P.M., on Thursday, 13th February. 19 S.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Rs 5,000, out of which second receives Rs 800, and the third, Rs 400, For Arabs W A reduced 10lbs Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs twice, 7lbs: offener, 12lbs Winners, since the above date of races value as above, of the aggregate value of Rs 5000 or over 4lbs: of Rs 7,000 or over, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties.

Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5 lbs Distance—1 mile, 4 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 40; Tuesday 7th, January, Rs 60; Tuesday, 28th January when the race will close Rs 80 with Rs 30 more if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday, 13th February 1908

THE STEWARDS' PURSE Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race value Rs 2, 00 or over since 31st March 1905 Handicap to be published at Race Stand by 8 a m Tuesday, 13th February Distance—5 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 10; Tuesday 7th January Rs 15; Tuesday 28th January when the race will close Rs 20 with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p m Wednesday, 12th February, and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday 13th February, 1908

THE TOMLIE MESURIER PLATE—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives Rs 400 and the third, Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 14hands and under 14hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I Penalties Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs twice, 7lbs: offener 12lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs of Rs 7,000 or over 7lbs in addition to above penalties Allowances—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Distance—7 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December Rs 20; Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 30; Tuesday 28th January (when the race will close) Rs 40, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE MERLION PLATE—Rs 3,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July 1907—14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I Landing allowance clause does not apply The winner of the New Plate 1908 to carry a penalty of 5 lbs Distance 6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 20; Tuesday 7th January Rs 30 Tuesday 28th January when the race will close Rs 40 and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday 13th February, 1908

THIRD DAY—MONDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE FLYING PLATE—Rs 4,000, out of which second receives Rs 700, and the third, Rs 300 A Handicap for Horses Handicap to be published by 8 am, 16th February Distance—5 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 20; Tuesday, 7th January Rs 30; Tuesday 28th January when race will close, Rs 40, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 P M, Saturday, 8th February, 1908

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Rs 2000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under 13-3 to carry 8st 7lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs: offener, 12lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs: of Rs 7,000, or over 7lbs; or Rs 10,000 or over, 14lbs: in addition to above penalties Allowance—Horses which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 15: Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 20; Tuesday 28th January when the race will close, Rs 30, with Rs 15 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Saturday, 15th February, and Rs 20 in addition for horses not struck out before noon, 16th February, 1908.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1905 Distance—6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December Rs 10; Tuesday, 17th January, Rs 15; Tuesday, 28th January when race will close, Rs 20, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Wednesday, 12th February and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m, on Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP—Rs 10,700, out of which second receives Rs 2,000 and the third Rs 1,000 A Handicap for Horses Handicap to be published by 8 a m, Thursday, 13th February Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 60; Tuesday, 7th January Rs 90; Tuesday, 28th January when the race will close, Rs 120, with Rs 30 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Wednesday 12th February and Rs 30 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m, on Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Rs 500, out of which second receives Rs 100, and third, Rs 300 For Horses W A & C Penalty—The Winner of the Cal utta Plate 10st 4 lbs, Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1905, race value Rs 5,000, 4 lbs Rs 3,500, 10 lbs, Rs 2,000, 14 lbs Rs 1,500, 21 lbs not accumulatives, Distance 6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, 1907, Rs 40: Tuesday 7th January, 1908, Rs 60; Tuesday 28th January when race will close, Rs 80, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Wednesday 12th February and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m, on Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1905 Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 13th February Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 15; Tuesday 7th January, Rs 20; Tuesday, 28th January (when the race will close), Rs 30, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 P.M., Saturday 15th February, and Rs. 10, in addition if not struck out before noon, 16th February 1908.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200, A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, Handicap to be published by 8 a. M 16th February, Distance—6 furlongs, Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 10; Tuesday 7th January Rs 15; Tuesday, 28th January, when the race will close, Rs. 20, with Rs. 10 more if not struck out before 7 P.M., Wednesday, 12th February, and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 P.M., on Thursday, 13th February. 19 S.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Rs 5,000, out of which second receives Rs 800, and the third, Rs 400, For Arabs W A reduced 10lbs Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs twice, 7lbs: offener, 12lbs Winners, since the above date of races value as above, of the aggregate value of Rs 5000 or over 4lbs: of Rs 7,000 or over, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties.

Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5 lbs Distance—1 mile, 4 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 40; Tuesday 7th, January, Rs 60; Tuesday, 28th January when the race will close Rs 80 with Rs 30 more if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday, 13th February 1908

THE STEWARDS' PURSE Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race value Rs 2, 00 or over since 31st March 1905 Handicap to be published at Race Stand by 8 a m Tuesday, 13th February Distance—5 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 10; Tuesday 7th January Rs 15; Tuesday 28th January when the race will close, Rs 20, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p m Wednesday, 12th February, and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday 13th February, 1908

THE TOMLIE MESURIER PLATE—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives Rs 400 and the third, Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 14hands and under 14hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I Penalties Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs twice, 7lbs: offener 12lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs of Rs 7,000 or over 7lbs in addition to above penalties Allowances—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Distance—7 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December Rs 20; Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 30; Tuesday 28th January (when the race will close) Rs 40, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE MERLION PLATE—Rs 3,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July 1907—14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs W I Landing allowance clause does not apply The winner of the New Plate 1908 to carry a penalty of 5 lbs Distance 6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 20; Tuesday 7th January Rs 30 Tuesday 28th January when the race will close Rs 40 and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday 13th February, 1908

THIRD DAY—MONDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE FLYING PLATE—Rs 4,000, out of which second receives Rs 700, and the third, Rs 300 A Handicap for Horses Handicap to be published by 8 am, 16th February Distance—5 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 20; Tuesday, 7th January Rs 30; Tuesday 28th January when race will close, Rs 40, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 P M, Saturday, 8th February, 1908

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Rs 2000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under 13-3 to carry 8st 7lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1905, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs: offener, 12lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5,000, or over 4lbs: of Rs 7,000, or over 7lbs; or Rs 10,000 or over, 14lbs: in addition to above penalties Allowance—Horses which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 15: Tuesday, 7th January, Rs 20; Tuesday 28th January when the race will close, Rs 30, with Rs 15 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Saturday, 15th February, and Rs 20 in addition for horses not struck out before noon, 16th February, 1908.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200, A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under Handicap to be published by 8 a m, 16th February Distance—1 mile Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 10; Tuesday 7th January, Rs 15; Tuesday, 28th January when race will close, Rs 20, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p m, on Wednesday, 12th February and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m, on Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Rs 500, out of which second receives Rs 100, and third, Rs 300 For Horses W A & C Penalty—The Winner of the Cal utta Plate 10st 4 lbs, Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1905, race value Rs 5,000, 4 lbs Rs 3,500, 10 lbs, Rs 2,000, 14 lbs Rs 1,500, 21 lbs not accumulatives, Distance 6 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, 1907, Rs 40: Tuesday 7th January, 1908, Rs 60; Tuesday 28th January when race will close, Rs 80, with Rs 20 more if not struck out before 7 p m, Saturday, 1st February, and Rs 20 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Saturday, 8th February 1908.

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Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 4lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5 lbs Distance—1 mile, 4 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday, 17th December, Rs 40; Tuesday 7th, January, Rs 60; Tuesday, 28th January when the race will close Rs 80 with Rs 30 more if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday, 13th February 1908

THE STEWARDS' PURSE Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200 A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race value Rs 2, 00 or over since 31st March 1905 Handicap to be published at Race Stand by 8 a m Tuesday, 13th February Distance—5 furlongs Entrance—Tuesday 17th December, Rs 10; Tuesday 7th January Rs 15; Tuesday 28th January when the race will close, Rs 20, with Rs 10 more if not struck out before 7 p m Wednesday, 12th February, and Rs 15 in addition if not struck out before 7 p m Thursday 13th February, 1908

THE TOMLIE MESURIER PLATE—Rs 2,500

BY THE WAY.

HYPNOTISM?

He, too, disappeared from view. Presently there were shrieks and groans from the air, and drops of blood began to descend from the spot where the juggler had disappeared in the blue sky. Then the boy fell, dismembered and gory. After him came the juggler, sliding down the twine, with the blood stained knife at his waist. Hauling down the twine, he placed it, with the remains of the boy under a cloth. Then he gathered up the rest of his apparatus, and removed the cloth. There was the boy, whole and unharmed! That makes a very good story until the end is reached, when the reader is informed that the writer cannot vouch for the truth of it, as he relies for the facts upon a native paper which reports it. Perhaps there may be some explanation in the experience of a couple of American travellers in the North-West Provinces, who, coming upon a crowd of natives watching the rope trick turned the camera on the scene. The negative was blank where the rope and the climbing boy should have been. "Mesmerism," says the man most familiar with the juggler and his patrons.

THE MASTER CONTORTIONIST.

Few men have got nearer to the heart of Indian secrets than Mr. John Campbell Oman, but his volumes on Indian mystery and asceticism, though they contain many stories of physical wonders, have nothing to say in support of the bona fides of the rope trick. What he does show, however, is that the fakuir is the most marvellous contortionist in creation. He cites as an example an ordinary street performer, who, while he says his prayers, goes through a series of acrobatic tricks which would make his fortune on the stage of a variety hall. At one moment he was standing on one leg, with the other twisted about his neck; next minute he was upended, on his hands, with both legs round his neck. When last seen he had tied himself up in something resembling a reef knot and clove hitch combined. People who like to see these horrors would make an average fakuir a rich man if he came West.

THE GENEROUS CHINESE.

A correspondent supplies the following interesting extract from a letter written by a friend in Shanghai For the first time, at the bazaar referred to, Chinese and Europeans have worked together for the cause of charity, and the result must be astonishing to anyone who considers how much a charitable bazaar in England usually produces:—"The event of this week here has been the bazaar for the Famine Fund. Four days of it, and the best sort of weather for such a function. The net result is 60,000dols, (£12,000) profit. . . . The Chinese have done, as usual with these extraordinary people, what we who know them or ought to know them thought they would do. They have come in thousands with their pockets full of dollars, and have shown us what they can do in the way of spending them. The bazaar covered acres of ground, but was hardly large enough to hold the crowd, which was most orderly and well-behaved. The ladies had a very hard time of it. They were working like slaves eight hours a day, and are many of them quite exhausted with their labours. There were all kinds of shows—nigger minstrels, concerts, shooting galleries, refreshment booths, jiu-jitsu and Japanese fencing, etc., etc. At night they had Cantonese fireworks, some of them extremely good and unusual, so unusual that Brock should send some one to get an idea of them. I cannot but think that the result of this bazaar must be for the good of the settlement. It has brought all sorts and conditions of Chinese in touch with us foreigners in a way that they have never experienced before, and the way they have poured out their money demonstrates their faith in the integrity of the foreigner. I feel that, apart from the charitable side of the thing, much good has been wrought. Some men think otherwise, but I hope they are wrong."

SURGERY'S FUTURE.

It seems possible to the layman that the growing menace of lunacy in civilised lands will lie, not with vast asylums erected at ruinous cost at the public expense but with men like Dr. Bernard Hollander. Cranial surgery is not more perilous than the delicate operations to which we submit the rest of our frames. The average mental patient is, like the curate's egg, affected only in parts. Dr. Hollander has proved his theory by two brilliant operations which have restored to health and sanity, first, a physician who, after an accident, developed maniacal tendencies; and now a hooligan, who was thief, liar, bully, degenerate. He cuts away the diseased portion of the brain, or the portion of the skull inducing the abnormal condition, and leaves nature to do the rest. This opens up a tremendous future, but it may be attended by perils. A Liberal candidate will be expected to pay for so many operations that the cerebral zone in which men think conservatively may be excised; while Conservative candidates will be expected to restore the balance by guaranteeing the surgical regeneration of their opponents' followers.

PERVERTED GENIUS.

It is to be hoped that the attention of Dr. Bernard Hollander, the wizard who gives new brains for old, will be directed to the misguided men of Devon who have been encouraging cocks to crow for prizes. The monster in feathers which crowed fifty times in fifteen minutes was awarded the bays. To any sane creature with nerves the merit of a bird is, not that it crows fifty crows into a quarter of an hour, but that it does not crow at all for that time. Herbert Spencer tied his birds on to their perches, and made them roost with their heads against the roof so that they could not crow. The prizegivers in competitions of this sort should be surgically treated. Better still, as Dr. Hollander can make a hooligan into a gentleman, perhaps he might instruct poultry breeders how, by operation, to evolve birds to live their lives quietly, and not, by crowing day and night, to make life for their owners neighbours burdensome.

FLEET-STREET PACE.

"Claudius Clear," always interesting and suggestive, appeals in the current "British Weekly" at once to writers and readers. To the journalist it is "shop"—"shop" for the young hopefuls of the calling; it has a claim upon the reader's attention because literary "shop" is always interesting. The article discusses the art of descriptive reporting, a phase of journalism which has attained to considerable importance since exigences of space made it invitable that picturesque summary should take the place of verbatim reports of speeches The work is more difficult than most people recognise A supreme art of "Claudius Clear" is that, while he is one of the busiest of journalists, his writings suggest leisure; that they have been penned simply because he had the thing in mind and had enjoyed an hour or so in putting his thoughts on paper. That gift is possessed by few men, by hardly any young men. They return from some meeting or other duty late at night; the printers are already waiting for their copy; and scheme which they may have planned must be subordinated to the ruling of the news-editor, who can give them only a third of the space which their design would necessitate. They must write against the clock, copy being taken away a folio at a time. It is no wonder that their reports sometimes take stereotyped form, lacking blood and vitals.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

Only the man familiar with the atmosphere of a daily paper realises how many dragons beset the way of the reporter whose duty it is to present to hundreds of thousands of breakfast tables the story of some overnight event which ended just as half England was tumbling into bed. What may originally have been an admirable piece of work appears perhaps as a bald summary. The flesh has gone; only the skeleton remains, and the report appears a concatenation of the very faults which "Claudius Clear" deplores. For the explanation one should go behind the scenes. He might learn that at the time for going to press the editor has a hundred items claiming space in which only five-and-twenty can be accommodated.

FIRST STEPS.

Men do not as a rule take naturally to journalism. Though he may have done excellently at a Public School or a University, a man may find himself at first quite incapable of writing for the Press. Few eminent writers make good speakers; some orators are helpless once they take pen in hand. There are brilliant exceptions, of course, but as a rule the finished scholar finds himself in need of training for the journalistic life equally with a man less gifted. Only practice can strike off the fetters which weight his pen. Where is he to get that practice? There is no room for him in the London offices. They take the men already qualified they are the hope and ambition and reward of the man who has won his spurs elsewhere. The aspirant must bring his soul low and go even to the smaller papers of the provinces.

MAKING GROUND.

A giant unstained would seem a clumsy fellow in comparison with a puny little slip of a gymnastic instructor; so may the man with distinct gifts for the literary life at first find himself outdistanced by an inferior man who has been taught by experience what the public wants to know and how to tell what there is to be told. That knowledge will scarcely be gained in the manner which "Claudius Clear" suggests—by letter-writing or by verbal recital. Only actual journalism will make a journalist.

The description by letter of an event is always a little too intimate and gossipy for the daily newspaper; the method of description employed in a conversation of half-an-hour would fill columns where perhaps at most but half a column can be given. The newcomer soon learns from experience how his work should be done, and speedily rises for wider scope. In his own time he writes for the London papers and magazines, and so becomes known outside his office. Or his work becomes identified in his paper, and is quoted, There is no fear of a good man's vegetating; he is bound to be discovered or to make himself known.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EAST AND WEST.

"East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," (quotes "A Society Butterfly"). But it seems that the West End and East End of London will soon have an interest in common: they will both subscribe to feather clubs. And this, because, in the near future, our hats will reach a prohibitive price. Ostrich feathers a yard long, or masses of osprey, mean money and, not long since, £15 was given for a hat, and not at one of the small, smart shops, but at a big "store," where ready money is the rule of the business. This will mean one of three things: we must start a feather club; or we must make one hat do the work of many; or we shall have to devise some plan to avoid the use of such costly materials.

SOME GOOD HATS.

During a recent raid of mine on the shops, I saw one or two good hats, which although by no means cheap, could yet be bought at more reasonable rate. Violet is the craze of the moment in Paris, and a hat in this colour had velvet in the same shade arranged in fan-like style in front, with, at the back, a trail of autumn leaves and berries. Then a smart hat was in pink felt, in the cloche shade, trimmed with two rather small brown ostrich feathers and a twist of soft, striped brown satin ribbon. This is to be worn with a brown costume. White hats are still in favour, and now appear in white felt with white winter flowers such as Christmas roses or chrysanthemums At least, those of moderate price are thus adorned, but, when money is no object, a white hat is simply covered with long and rich white ostrich feathers. Of late, we seem to wear summer styles in winter; and women who love a light hat might choose one in black 'crin," trimmed with a band of fine jet, and some small white ostrich feathers. Ospreys, for me, do not exist, as they mean cruelty to animals of the worst description.

MORE ON SLEEVES.

Different parts of a gown are apt to come to the fore on different occasions. Sometimes skirts claim our notice, at another time bodices, but, at this moment, sleeves seem to be the most assertive. For my part, I welcome the long sleeve with enthusiasm. This new sleeve is made rather tight, which well suits a shapely arm, and the pointed cuff on the back of the hand will prove most becoming. And some of these sleeves are made in charming materials. They seldom match the gown but appear in velvet, in soft silk, and—best of all—in a sort of open network. In the latter case this network is,of course, mounted on some thin foundation. The sleeve of the moment has much trimming, which takes the form of fine braid, small buttons, and—in the case of smart gowns—of embroidery. Most of the best models show sleeves that have a slight fullness on the shoulder.

SUNDRIES

The best Paris dressmakers work with a difference. Each has his own scheme, and this he pursues in a relentless manner. Paquin is trying to bring in skirts which are tight in front and very close-fitting, but thrown back on the hips, and with symptoms of a bustle or "dress improver." This means a small waist and—in many cases—much undue compression. On the other hand, Doucet seems to prefer the round skirt, set in fine pleats and his models retain more or less of the Empire fashion. The princes robe idea is slow to leave us, and several smart frocks have, in front, a plastron effect, carried out by means of another material or by some delicate embroideries. Irish lace also holds its own, and so do other laces of a thick description. This style of lace is used for sleeves, collar-band, and, now and then, for a plastron from neck to feet. In this case, it is, of course, mounted on tulle or chiffon.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

From Delhi haudni, to Sharma; from Sangrads, Mamomed Hawalaya Dayabhai Company; from Paris, to Corimarlee; from Ernakulam, to Ramji Jadoji opposite L Rosenholl; from Porbhani, to Vajrajani; from Karachi City, to Kooverji Karamsi Bhekhala; from Mahalmag to Bhaooji Joshi care of Sardar Ashram; from Lucknow Chauk, to Gangaram care of Bhagarawala Nanakathaura Barkote Mandvi Bazar; from Lucknow, to Haji Sahiu Wali Mahomed Mandvi Khan Bazar; from Jalgaon, G.I.P. to Keshaurao Parshram Hardikar; from Jamnagar, to Amar Jamnadas Kariana Bazar; from Ajmer, to Agent.

To such a pass has the buffalo famine come, says a message to the "Telegraph," that fifteen gaunt and miserable specimens were taken from New York's chief park, bundled into crates, and despatched to Oklahoma by train. Their purpose in life will henceforth be to raise large families, and prevent the extinction of their once noble race.

SCREAMED OUT IN AGONY.

A NOTABLE BILE BEAN CURE.

Terrible Effects of Constipation.

"Constipation indirectly occasions more suffering and gives rise to more serious disorders in both sexes than any other ailment known to medical science." These significant words of a prominent medical man should be taken to heart.

Mrs. H. J. Chapman, of 1 Currey Court, Surrey Street, Landport, Portsmouth, relates an experience which should convince everyone of the perils of constipation and the merits of Bile Beans as a cure.

"For many months I was a terrible sufferer from constipation," she said to a "Hampshire Post" reporter. "I could not get about to do any work, I had no appetite, was unable to obtain sleep at night owing to the terrible pains, and in fact, was so bad at times that I screamed out in agony.

"Afterwards I became subject to headache and biliousness and was very weak and depressed. I was also afflicted with piles and endured terrible agony. Different kinds of medicine I tried with the hope of obtaining relief but I derived no benefit. I began to despair of ever being well again, until my aunt advised me to try Bile Beans. I obtained a bottle. After finishing this, I found I was getting better. so I persevered with Bile Beans. The constipation and piles gradually passed away, and the pains ceased. I obtained my sleep, my appetite returned, and the headache and biliousness vanished. I kept on taking the Beans, and ultimately my cure became permanent. I am perfectly satisfied that my restoration to health is due solely to taking Bile Beans which I consider a splendid medicine. I have recommended Bile Beans to many of my friends."

Bile Beans are a certain and permanent cure for nervous prostration, biliousness, liver complaint, constipation, headache, piles, heat fag, indigestion, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle from all chemists and stores, or direct from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post paid.

BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample Bottle of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 11th Nov. 1907.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain T. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The steamer Istok, 1,850 tons, Captain M Ticac, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2774 tons, Captain S. Kennedy, sailed from Bombay for Baltimore, on Saturday with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lord Kelvin, 2158 tons, Captain W. F. Masser, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru 2464 tons, Captain M Winckler, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Kobe, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo. 47 cases opium, 195 horses and 6 cabin and 55 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's. steamer Nurani, 2 870 tons, Captain B N Bullen, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla Simla, Nov. 9.:—

Storm signal influence of cyclonic storm is somewhat less marked to-day at coast sinsmoving north-westerly direction.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ... Capt James ... R Navy
Three Torpedo Boats ... Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator ... Survey St
R I M S Investigator ... Beauchamp ... R I Marine

In the stream.

H M S Hyffyer ... Capt C S Hickley ... R Navy
H M S Hyacuith ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
Soudan ... Capt Lockyer ... Transpors
Patrick Stewart ... Capt W A Tindall ... I G T S
R I M S Lawrence ... Comdr C W Shearme ... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 9.

Allanton ... 2775 Motyer ... Baltimore ... R A Willis
Capri ... 2781 Belsito ... F & R S N Co
Farringford ... 2378 Chaplin ... Captain
Helios ... 860 Komdson ... S Wallace and Co
Iltis ... 3419 Fenwick ... Calcutta ... M M & Co
Inchmarne ... 3078 Price ... R A Willis
Ipswich ... 515 Pelling ... Shah S N Co
Loodiana ... 2124 Hibley ... M M & Co
Madura ... 127 Elton ... M M & Co
Muriel (yacht) ... Nacoda ...
Nuddia ... 1944 Davidson ... M M & Co
Peninsular ... 2919 Palmer ... P & O Co
President ... 2987 Tepe ... A Strauda
Quriuba ... 4937 Smith ... M M & Co
Shahnoor ... 783 Foster ... H Ahmed Hassum
Shahjehan ... 3366 Davison ... E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam ... 2791 Davison ... E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer ... 1922 Pilling ... H Ahmed Hassum
Shah Nasir ... 2455 Grant ... Shah N N Co
Singra ... 1912 Taylor ... Shaw Wallace & Co
Umzumbi ... 2144 Mitchell ... R A Willi

FOR VALETTA MATTA.

R Rubattino s—15 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Inchmaru s—6,700 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Allanton s—6,900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Levanzo s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.
Delta s—40 cases opium, P and O Co; 150 bales twist, Phirozsha B Petit and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Levanzo s—250 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.
Delta s—100 bales twist, Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 1,500 twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	13-11	P & O Co
B	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	12-11	F Muir & Co
H	Morafferi	158	Moloney	Aden	14-11	B & P S N Co
K	Sutton	2567	Mayall	K'chi		K Nixon & Co
N	B ronaudrossen	2774	Kennedy	Baltimore	8-11	R A Willis
O	Mohammadi	1251	Primrose	Jeddah	9-11	B & P S N Co
Ville-de-la-	Ioiak	3507	Barillon	Moydney	9-11	M M & Co
Merton Hall		2727	Prawse	L'pool		F N K Nixon & Co
Scalda		3438	Brown			F N P M M & Co

H W P D

Puri	643	Ahmed		N F	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	643	Ahmed		Mauglere	11-11 Bo S N Co
Lord Kelvin	2158			Masser	
Palamhall	2596			Mahn	Grenge Coten & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia	814	Osborne	L'pool	16-11	W & A G & Co
4	R Rubattino	2682	Cucchi	Genoa	15-11	F & R S N Co
5	Bodluvell	2209	Scurr	Antwerp	18-11	W & A G & Co
6	Clan Chattan	2500	Makenzie		15-11	F Muir & Co
7	Levanzo	2587	Belsito	Shanghai	17-11	F & R S N Co
8	Bohemia	2311	Debeevich	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
9	City of London	5693	Black	K'chi	9-11	K Nixon & Co
10-11	Wartenfels	2983	Schmidt	K'chi	9-11	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4170	Summers	Lor do	23-11	P & O Co
14	Hoscince	993	Jenkins	Busreh	19-11	B & P S N Co

M W D D

G	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	13-11 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Lord Kelvin s	Masser	Calcutta, Oct 30
9	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 8
	Nurani s	Bullen	Calcutta, Oct 9
	Totomi Maru s	Winckler	Kobe, Oct 5
10	Istok s	Ticac	Hongkong, Oct 18
	Kola s	Cole	Busreh, Nov 2

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Aleppo s	Wellister	Hull via Karachi
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Barillon	Australia, &c
	R I M S Dufferin	de Berry	Calcutta
	Oceana s	Hayward	London
	Baron Ardrassan s	Kennedy	Baltimore
10	Singa s	Taylor	Rangoon

The steamer Egypt, for London, began to load on Saturday.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURES. Date.	To
Oct. 9	Mayo R I M S	Perim		
18	Inchmaru	Barry	30	Bombay
21	Woodcock	Osman		
26	Falcon	Berbera	28	Berbera
	Afrian	Zanzibar	29	D'Jibouti
	Coulsdon	Cardiff		
27	Brammer	New York	28	Singapore
	Neglileh	Red sea Ports		Red Sea Ports
	Shaikh Berkhud	Perim		Perim
	Moldavia	London	27	Sydney
	Monseri	Bom-ay	29	Jeddah
	Mozaffari	Mussowa	28	Bombay
	D Khalif	Hamburg		Duresalam
	Bohemia	Trieste		Bombay
28	Gresham	Busrah		London
	Spurpuse	Muscat	29	D'Jibouti
	Go-ben	Yokohama		Bremen
29	Clan Macfadzian	Calicut		London
	Bruvich Castle	Adelaide		London
	R Rubattino	Genoa		Bombay
	W samaun	Hodeidah		
30	Binger	D'Jibouti	31	D'Jibouti
	Dilwara	London	30	Calcutta
	Flavio Gioio	Mussowa	31	Mussowa
	Hjorlei fur	Tonsberg		Kobe
	Persia	Bombay		London
31	Chyebassa	Bombay	31	Antwerp
	Urania	Busreh	1	Trieste
Nov. 1	Dunera	Calcutta		London
	Khedive	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Scharnhorst	Sydney		Bremen
2	Ville de la Ciotat	Marseilles	2	Meurice via Bo
	Harron	Busreh		London
	Falcon	Berbera		
	Ahmadi	Jeddah	3	Bombay
3	Shaikh Berkhud	Perim		Perim

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—270 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 165 bales wool, N Goculdas; 7,995 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales gunny cut pieces, Ralli Bros.
Mertin Hall s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—24 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—2,004 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—100 cwts gum arabic, N Jafferbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewelt s—424 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 8 bales twists, Kharas Bros; 40 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.
Wartenfels s—1,935 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 101 cwts gum, S Damji and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co.
City of London s—25 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co. 50 bas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—34 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 32 cwts mica, Cox and Co; 24 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 18 cwts cajoo nuts, G Madhowji and Co; 2,750 cwts bone meals, Croft Mody and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—43 bales twist, B Gori and Co 40 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,001 cwts linseed, Dhunjibhoy B, Petit and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—10 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 9.

The influence of the cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea is somewhat less marked to-day at the West Coast stations probably further from land. The skies are gradually becoming overcast. Kathiawar and the Sind coasts may be connected with the storm.

Conditions in the South of the Bay are still decidedly disturbed. General rainfall varying from light to heavy occurred in the South of India.

In Burma, no rain has fallen and the skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and the temperature is normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, the skies are completely cleared. Humidity has increased in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar and, with the exception of a few stations, is normal throughout the division and the temperature continues normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies remain free from cloud, the air has become damper and now contains the average quantity of moisture in the United Provinces and Central India but is still considerably drier than usual in the Central provinces. The temperature is nearly normal.

In the North-West of India the skies are clear except in Lower Sind and Kathiawar, where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature normal or in slight excess.

In the Peninsula, nearly general rain has fallen in the South of India. Karwar records 2 inches, Calicut 1, Trivandrum ½, Negapatam and Cuddalore 4, Madras 1½, Nellore 3, Mysore 2, Ootacamund 4, and Madura 1¼ inches. The skies are still thickly clouded in the South of India, but cloud has decreased elsewhere and the skies are clear or only lightly clouded while humidity is normal or in excess except in the north of Bombay and the Deccan and the temperature remains high in the north-western districts and is low at a few stations South-east of Madras.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in the south of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. Both day and night temperatures were in excess of normal and there was nearly the usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere throughout the district.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and north easterly and south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear. Maximum temperature was somewhat higher than usual and the night temperature was 1° cooler at Cawnpore and Allahabad, 1° to 5° warmer at Agra and Jhansi. Humidity is about normal at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, but is considerably less at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. The prevailing winds are north-easterly at Karachi, south-easterly at Jaipur and north-westerly at Ajmer, Jacobabad recorded calm. The sky is clear. Maximum temperature was 2° to 6° hotter than usual both in Sind and Rajputana, while the night temperature was 1° cooler at Jacobabad and 1° to 6° warmer in Rajputana and at Karachi. The air is considerably damper than usual at Jacobabad and slightly or considerably drier in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Dwarka, Bhuj, Veraval, Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad, but is almost clear elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was from 2° to 6° higher than usual throughout the district and last night's minimum was normal at Indore, 1° cooler at Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para and 2° to 4° warmer in all other places. The air is slightly damper than usual at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch, but is moderately dry elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain in this district. The direction of air movement is easterly at Hoshangabad, Akola and Amraoti, southerly at Jubbulpore and Raipur, and northerly at Nagpur. Sangor and Khandwa recorded calm. The sky is cloudless and the moisture in the atmosphere is considerably less than usual. Weather during the day time was 2° to 5° warmer than usual throughout the district, and the night temperature was 4° to 8° cooler than usual at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur and Hoshangabad, and 4° warmer at Sangor.

Konkan.—Rain amounting to 2·10" has fallen locally at Karwar. Calms and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded everywhere. Yesterday's maximum and minimum temperature was 2° to 7° higher than usual all along the Konkan Coast. There is usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere at Karwar, but elsewhere the air is slightly damper than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—No rain has fallen. The direction of air movement is easterly at Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum, and southerly or south-easterly at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, Malegaon, Poona and Hyderabad report calm. Both maximum and minimum were in excess of normal throughout the district, except at Belgaum where the day temperature was 1° cooler than usual. The saturation in the atmosphere is about normal at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hoshangabad, but elsewhere it is considerably less than usual.

General Remarks.—Pressure along the coast from Karwar to Karachi is slightly below normal and indicates disturbed weather conditions far out in the Arabian Sea to the westwards of the Konkan. Weather on and off the West Coast is hence in an unsettled condition and will become more or less cloudy.

N, LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Shamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th Nov. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	10	1	8 p m	0	37
Suez	10	1	55 p m	0	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 10th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	10th Nov. 1907.	0	34	0	9
„ Karachee	Ditto	0	23	0	4
„ Madras	Ditto	0	17	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07).
Saigon Bangkok right (8-11-07)
Cables Emden Vigo and Lisbon S. Miguel interrupted (511-07.)

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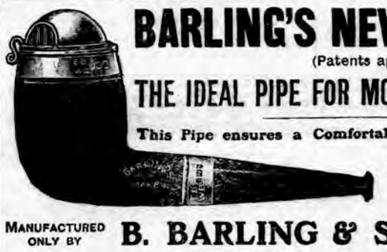

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Mr. F. E. Lewis,

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE RECESSION OF NIAGARA.

SINCE the days of Sir Charles Lyell, the recession of Niagara Falls has been a classic in the attempt to construct a geological measure of time. And the value of the Falls in this respect is based on the following facts. There is reason to suppose that the river Niagara began cutting the gorge below the Falls at the close of the glacial period. If, then the average rate at which the river is cutting back the Falls at the present day be ascertained, and if it is assumed that this rate has been uniformly the same in the past, a simple division sum will give the time required. The length of the gorge divided by the amount of the yearly recession will give the number of years required to cut it. And this will represent to the geologist the time which has elapsed since the glacial period.

PROFESSOR SPENCER'S CONCLUSIONS.

For many years Prof. J. W. Spencer has been studying Ningara Falls and the Great Lakes of America, and in August last he set forth the results of his work before Section E of the British Association. These have been obtained by means of a long series of accurate measurements borings and soundings and Prof. Spencer has now at his disposal data which were not available for earlier investigators. By a recent survey the mean rate of recession was found to be 4.2 feet a year. And making use of a crude description and picture of the Falls made by Father Hennepin in 1678, Prof. Spencer and Mr. Wilson were able to locate the position of the Falls in that year. The distance of this from the present site gives the length of gorge eroded in 129 years,

THE HISTORY OF THE FALLS.

The above investigations, which include an elaborate series of soundings under the Falls and throughout the gorge, have enabled Prof. Spencer to reconstruct some interesting parts of the river's history. A terrace formed at the beginning of the falls shows that they were then only thirty-five feet in height, while they are now 158. And during its long earlier history there were first two, and then later, three separate falls. When the gorge had been cut back three miles the upper two united. Later they were joined by the other. Again, until the gorge had been cut back six hundred feet above the union of the cataracts, the river had only fifteen per cent. of its present volume. Up to this point in its history the river Niagara had drained Lake Erie only. But a tilting of the earth's crust, culminating 3,500 years ago, augmented it by 100 per cent. by causing the waters of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior to drain into it also. This greater volume of water quickened the rate of recession, so that while for the last four miles of the gorge only 3,500 years have been required, the first three miles required 35,000! This gives a total of 38,500 years for the cutting of the Niagara gorge.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Halley's comet, which is shortly expected to appear in the heavens, is in its name a perpetual tribute to the genius of an English astronomer. For one of Halley's most notable achievements was the calculation of the orbit of the 1682 comet, the first ever calculated. Finding that its elements were nearly the same as those of comets which had appeared in 1531 and 1607, he concluded that all three orbits belonged to the same comet. Its period was found to be about 76 years, and Halley boldly predicted its return in 1757. And although the astronomer did not live to see it, the comet duly appeared that year, reaching perihelion in 1759. Halley's comet had been observed as early as 1066, when it is said to have appeared four times as large as Venus, and to have shone with a light equal to a quarter that of the moon. From this up to 1456 there is no historical record of its appearance. Its last appearance in 1835 was well observed in almost every astronomical observatory.

HALLEY'S COMET AND THE MAY METEORS.

Astronomers are generally agreed in considering that many meteor swarms are the remains of lost comets, of which the no longer incandescent matter still goes coursing round the sun in elliptic orbits. The meteors of the latter part of November, for example, are identified with Biela's lost comet. It is possible however, that a still living comet may give rise to a meteor swarm. And the great similarity in the orbits of the May meteors known as Aquarids, and of Halley's comet has led to the suggestion that the meteor swarm and the comet are parts of the same system revolving round the sun. This leads to the conception of a comet's orbit as more or less occupied by matter through its entire length. In parts where the meteoric matter is thickly aggregated frequent collision give rise to incandescence and form the comet. Behind this follows a long train of sparsely aggregated matter, fragments of which may be drawn into our atmosphere as meteors.

THE NEW MARSUPIAL AT THE ZOO.

The grey cuscus (phalanger orientalis), a specimen of which has just been placed in the Zoological Gardens is specially interesting as being the first of the remarkable marsupial fauna of the Eastern Hemisphere to be made known to Europeans. Amboyna, where the cuscus was first discovered, is a small island west of New Guinea. And the eight species of cuscus are the only marsupials found west of this latter island. They range from Celebes through New Guinea to the Solomon Islands, and also occur in North Queensland. It was about 160 years after l'Ecluse's discovery that the grey cuscus was again seen this time by the Dutch traveller Valentyn, also at Amboyna. Later, Buffon examined a pair of cuscuses, and gave them the name of phalanger on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin. Other marsupials with the same peculiarity were discovered later by Captain Cook and others, and now form the group of phalangers containing ten general and thirty-five species. The species of cuscus are now separated and placed in the genus cuscus. The specimen now on view in the Zoological Gardens is more correctly cuscus orientalis.

In the matter of facial beauty, which fails to interest very few, I wonder whether we commonly recognise how much lies in our own power. Especially should the attention of parents be directed to the recent studies made my dentists and others. The habits of infancy and childhood do not affect the eyes or nose—except in so far as mouth-breathing, perhaps, and the development of adenoids, probably in consequence of repeated attacks of nasal catarrh, may blunt the outlines of the nose. But the form of the mouth and lips and jaws, which play such an important part in determining the æsthetic value of the face, is largely modifiable, and is constantly modified, by early habit. A few points, as they occur to me, may be noted. The habit of sucking in early life, which some children are allowed to continue far too long modifies the shape of the palate and jaws, we are told, with undesirable results, involving the protrusion of the mouth and approach towards the prognathism of the negro and the ape. The loss of the back teeth, throwing the work of mastication upon the incisors, tends to turn these outwards, and this, again, simulates prognathism and interfers with the closing of the mouth. This protrusion of the incisor teeth is always abnormal and acquired; they are normally perfectly vertical in the most progunathous jaw. Further, I am told that the loss of the eye-teeth, at any age, which is commonly regarded as of little moment, causes atrophy of the "corners" of the jaw with the development of lines at the side of the mouth, which detract from beauty, and are regarded by the observant dentist as quite characteristic. Again, the modern tendency to do away with the need for mastication not only injures the teeth, but interfers with the development of the jaws as a whole, and this involves the weakening of the face, in a fashion which detracts from manly beauty at any rate. So much for this part of the question which adds point to the remark of Herbert Spencer: "The saying that beauty is but skin-deep is but a skin-deep saying." Especially would I commend to the solicitous parent the facts regarding the influence of excessive sucking upon the permanent shape of the jaws and therefore of the mouth. On the whole, the chief point which modern dental research brings out is the influence of normal dentition as a necessary factor in making the face as beautiful as may be. In this connection one may note, that the possession of good teeth being no longer a factor of marked survival value, we are probably degenerate in this respect. How much further the process may go I know not, but though back teeth may dwindle or disappear I fancy that sexual selection will preserve the incisors so long as they are thought to add comeliness to a smile. Common predictions as to the hideousness of future man ignore the survival value of beauty, which shows no sign of diminishing.

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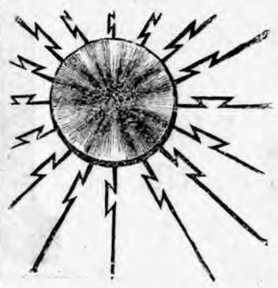

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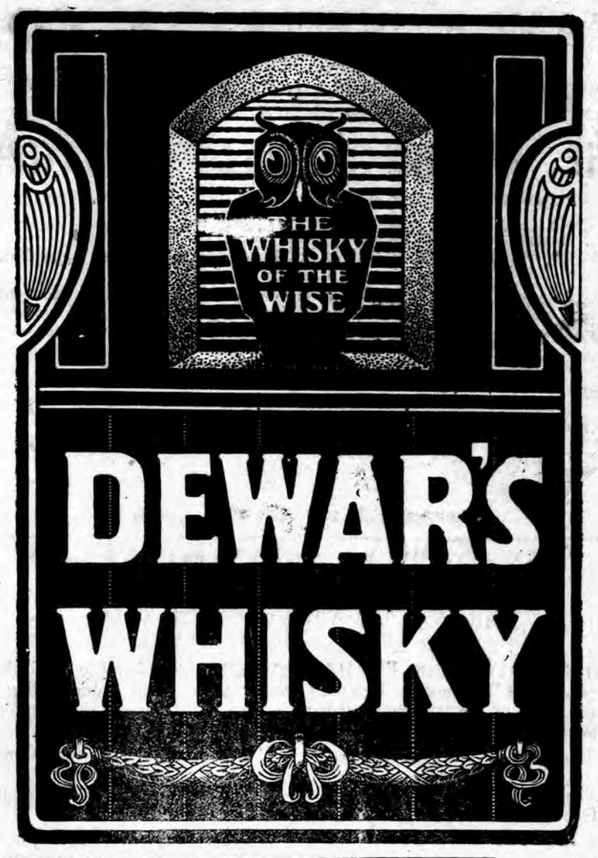

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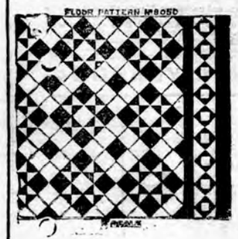

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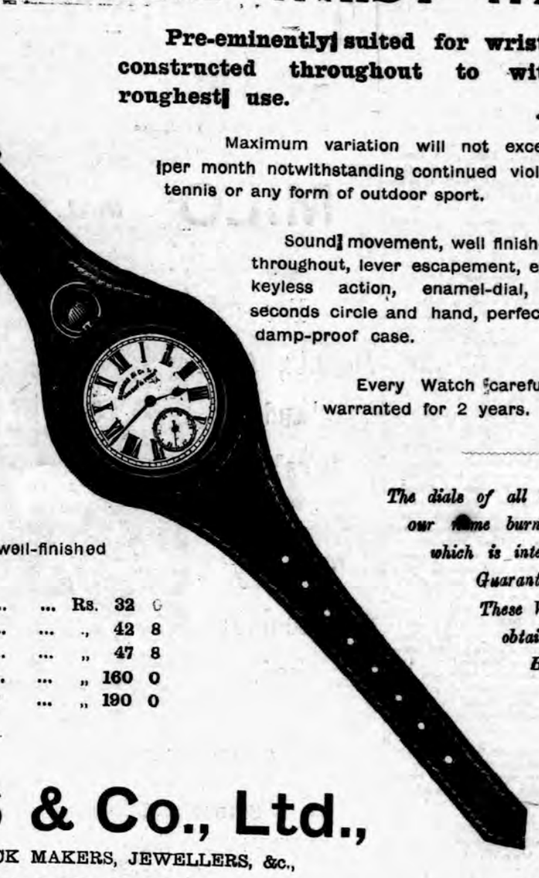

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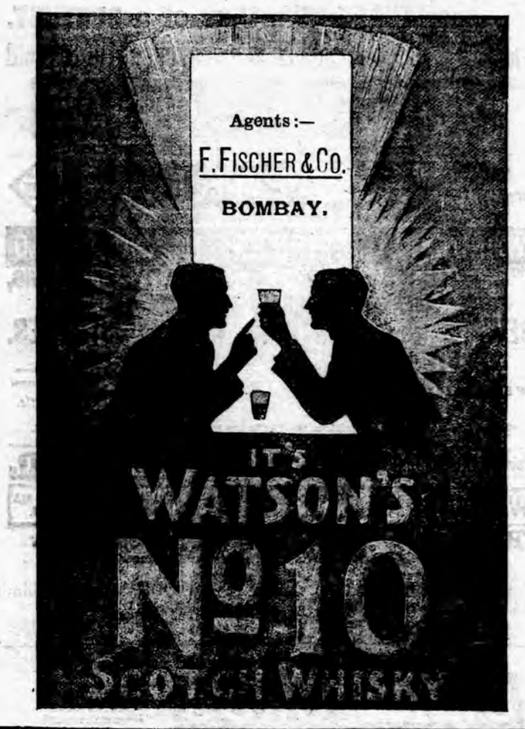

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